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No More.

This is the burden of the heart,
The burden that it always bore;
We live to love; we meet to part;
And part to meet on earth no more,
We clasp each other to the heart,
And part to meet on earth no more.

There is a time for tears to start—
For dews to fall an l larks to soar;
The time for tears is when we part
To meet upon the earth no more;
The time for tears is when we part
To meet on this wide earth—no more.

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The burden that it always bore;
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AT WAR WITH THE STRIKERS.

Some men can always make plenty of friends without taking any trouble, and some can make plenty of enemies in the same way; and that last seems to have been my luck through life. I suppose as an ordinary mechanic I'm not such a very bad sort, and I'll tell you why. After about a dozen years of married life, there's always a pleasant smile to welcome me home—a sweet look that I always answer with a grin which spreads all over my rough, dirty face, till it gets lost on each side in my whiskers, and up atop in my hair. Then, too, for all I'm a big, grim-looking fellow, as my mates call Sour Sam, the little ones never seem a bit frightened at me; but one comes and gets hold of my cap, and another my coat, and one comes and pulls before, and another comes and pushes behind, till they get me in my chair beside the table; and I know times and times I haven't had half a meal for the young rebels climbing on me; for, somehow or another, if there is any time in the day that goes fast, it's dinner hour. You get sat down, and toss this little one, and play with that, and eat two or three mouthfuls, and then it's time to go back to the shop, and grime yourself up again with steel filings and oil.

I was such a grim, gruff fellow, that my shopmates took precious little notice of me; and one day, after it had been brewing for some time, they all turned out—hundred and forty of 'em.

Now, I was so took aback, and it come upon me so unexpectedly, that I put on my coat and came out with the rest, and stood outside the gates; but as soon as I was outside, I felt mad at having done so, and would have gone back, only it was too late, and what my shopmates had settled it seemed that I must abide by. So, thinking of how it would end, I walked home, though two or three called me a sneak for not joining their meeting at a public house hard by; and after sitting by the fire for an hour, I made up my mind what I should do, and that was to go back to work. For I didn't want to strike, and felt that the treatment we got at the works was as good as we deserved; and it didn't seem fair to me to look upon one's employer as an enemy because he had had so much better luck in the world than I had. So back I went without a word, and as I got near the gates there were three or four of our chaps hanging about.

"Where going, Sam?" says one.

"Works," I says, gruffly.

"What for?" he says.

And just then the others came up, and then from here and there more and more, till fifty or sixty stood round.

"I'm going into the works," I said, roughly, and trying to shove my way on.

"Well, but what for?" he says, with a sort of half-laugh. "We haven't heard that they've given the rise; but, being a favorite, you got the news first. Why didn't you tell us, mate?"

Of course I didn't like his bantering way, nor I didn't like the half-laugh which followed; but I said nothing, only tried to push through the crowd, when being brought up short I swallowed down a sort of feeling of rage that seemed to come up to my throat, and facing round, I said, boldly:

"Harry Perkins, you're on a strike, as you call it; well, I'm not. You don't mean to work—I do; and I'm off into the shop."

Well, this seemed to stagger him for a moment, but the next minute half a dozen fellows had hold of me, and I was dragged back right into the middle of the crowd, and the voices I heard naming the pump and river told me I should get some rather rough usage; but the English obstinacy in me began to kick against this treatment, and shouting out loudly, on the chance of there being some one present of my way of thinking, I says:

"I mean work, mates, and down with the strikers. Who's on my side?" when fifteen or twenty came forward, and then I can't tell you how it was, for I always was hot-blooded.

The next minute we all seemed to be raging and tearing at one another in a regular fight—men shouting, and swearing, and striking fiercely at one another; some down and trampled upon, some wrestling together, and the crowd swaying backwards and forwards, here and there, and the battle growing more bitter every moment.

You can't see much in a fight like this, when you have an enemy to contend with the whole time; but I saw that the men now all came out in their true colors, and that the sides were evenly balanced, for a good half had turned out more from feeling bound to act as the others did than from feeling dissatisfied with the rate of pay; while now, seeing the stand I had made on their side, they felt bound to take my part in return, and, as I said before, the fight grew fiercer every moment; while, headed by Perkins, the man who had spoken to me, the other side was making head, and we were being beaten back step by step, and driven along a narrow street, but fighting desperately the whole time.

Every now and then a chap on one side or the other would stagger out bleeding and wild, and make his way on to a doorstep, or up one of the courts that connected the street with the next, and more than one went down with a groan; while by some means or other about eight or nine of our side were driven up a court by some of the other party, where, seeing the chance, I shouted to them to follow, and we all ran, hard pursued by our enemies for twenty rods or so, when they turned back.

"Come on!" I shouted, and, leading the way, I got into the next street, led them along it a little way, and then turned down the next court.

"Keep together," I said, "and we'll take 'em behind."

And the next minute we were back in the street, where our mates still fought on desperately; for in my heart I believe every blow struck on our side was nerved by the thought of home and those we worked for.

Next moment we took them in the rear, with a desperate rush, cheering as we did so, and tumbling them over right and left; while our mates in front, who were just then giving way, cheered again, and the fight was hotter than ever. But now, hemmed in between the two parties, the strikers fought desperately, and I caught sight of Perkins, with a small hammer in his hand, knocking down first one and then another poor fellow, who crawled out of the struggling mob as well as he could.

There were no police visible, but they could have done nothing if they had been there; but every window was crowded with people, while men's wives came hurrying up shrieking to the people looking on to stop the fight.

Just then I had downed the man opposed to me, when I heard a heavy blow; and turning, saw the man who worked at the next vise to me go down from a blow on the forehead from Perkins's hammer, and the next moment I stood on one side just in time to avoid a blow aimed at me, when the handle caught me on the shoulder, and the hammer head snapped off, falling upon the ground behind me.

I believe I was half mad then with pain and excitement as I looked at Perkins, and closed with him; when, being both big, stout fellows, and heads of the row, the desperate struggle going on between us seemed to act like magic on the others, who stopped to watch us as we wrestled together here and there—now up, now down, the center of a busy throng, cheering and shouting us on as if we had been two wild beasts fighting for their amusement.

I'm not going to give you a long description of a fight, nor of the savage feelings that burned in my brain, as mad with fury I tore at him again and again; for I often look back upon that time with feelings of shame, though I can't help thinking that I only acted as most men would have done at such a time. All I can tell you is that I've a recollection of giving and receiving fierce blows, of falling, being picked up, and being cheered on, and muttering through my set teeth, "It's for those at home," till there came a fiercer and longer struggle than ever, ending in both falling heavily; and I shall never forget the sickening crash with which my opponent's head came down upon the curbstone. Then, blind and giddy, I was standing panting there, with a policeman hold of each arm; but only to be dragged away next moment by my mates, who bore me off cheering.

Early next morning, though, the police were at my place, and I followed them quietly, shuddering as I went, for I had heard that Perkins was in a dying state. Then came the examination before the magistrates, and I was remanded for a day or two till the doctors had given in their opinions. Our heads of the firm, though, took great interest in the case as soon as they knew all the particulars; and one of the cleverest counsel they could get took my case in hand, which ended in my being discharged, for Perkins grew better; but a good many of us were fined pretty smartly for the breach of the peace.

The workshop was open directly, and quite half the men went back to work; but from that day I began to find out that our town was no place for me. My employers were kind enough, and I was not a penny the worse in pocket for my encounter; but it grew plainer and plainer to me, day by day, that I should be driven out of the town. Threatening letters came. Once I was struck down from behind as I came home on a dark night, and though I felt sure the man I caught a glance of was Perkins, I could not swear it; then came the news of the cowardly tricks at Sheffield—throwing powder into houses—and my wife grew pale and ill with apprehension; while what filled the measure up to the brim was my poor lass being set upon and insulted one night only a few yards from our door, so near that I heard her call "Help!" and knew her voice, and ran out.

The next week I was sitting in our empty room, the floor trampled and dirty with the feet of those who had been to the sale of the things in our bit of a four-roomed house. And the things had sold well, too; for my mates had sent their wives, and one had bought one thing, and another another. But I was down hearted and sad at seeing first one little familiar thing and then another dragged away, while the thought of being driven out of the place was bitter to me. The wife and children had gone to London, and there was no one there to see me as something which showed there were weak places in the strong man came raining from my eyes.

But I had to choke that down, for a knock came at the door, and it sounded hollow and strange in the empty place. It was a letter—just in time, too, for I was thinking just before of locking up the place and going away, but fancied I should first like one pipe of tobacco for the last where I had spent so many quiet evenings. However, I opened the letter, and then started to run after the postman, feeling that it must be a mistake; for inside was a crisp new twenty-pound note, with a few lines telling me that it was from two friends, who regretted the loss to the town and its works of an honest, upright men, and begging my acceptance of the trifle in closed, as a testimony of the esteem in which my services had been held.

Twenty pounds, sir—alarger sum than I had ever before owned at once; but, as I'm an honest man, I thought more of the words of that letter than I did of the money; while, through being weak, I suppose, there was a wet spot or two upon the note when I put it away.

After it was dark that night, I went and thanked those from whom I knew it had come, though they would not own it; but the senior partner slapped me on the shoulder as I went out, and he said:

"There's two much holding aloof between master and men, Samuel Harris; but if all men were like you, we should have no more strikes."

How Smooth-Bore Cannon Are Rifled.

The invention which has made the proposed change practicable is a rifled steel core, which is introduced into the old smooth-bore guns. The cast-metal guns are heated, which expands the bore. While in this condition the rifled steel core is driven in, and when the iron cools it shrinks on the core, holding it hard and fast. This steel core is found to add greatly to the strength of the gun. The cannon thus reconstructed is practically a new weapon of double strength for longer range and extraordinary penetrating power. In this manner large old-style ordnance, rendered utterly useless by the improvements in iron shipbuilding, becomes thoroughly efficient. A ten-inch smooth-bore can thus be converted into an eight-inch rifle, capable of piercing over a foot of iron. This is rather understating than overstating the efficiency of the newly-invented rifle-bore. The experiments at Boston some months since showed that these remodeled guns drive a bolt at short range through fourteen inches of iron and into thick oaken wood beyond. At longer range the force was correspondingly great. The London *Times*, is commenting on these experiments, said that if they were correctly reported these new rifle-cannon could pierce and explode any iron-clad man-of-war in the British navy.

Earnest in his Love.

A newly married couple from somewhere down the Lansing road were riding in a Grand River car, and the groom insisted on holding the bride's hand in his big red paw.

"Oh! no, don't!" she said, as she jerked her hand away.

"Oh! luv, let me hold yer hand, jest for ten minutes!" he pleaded.

"Shoo! Don't you see they are looking at us?" she whispered.

"They are, eh!" he replied, looking up and down the car. "Wall, now, I'm going to put my arm right around ye, and if any fellow in this car dares to spit crooked I'll git up 'n mop the floor with him until I wear him up to his shoulder-blades!"

His arm encircled her, and the other passengers looked as solemn as if they were on their way home from a funeral.

A Very Strange Case.

A singularly sad case is reported in New York papers. An old man named Stockvis lived with his wife and six children at 1,961 Third avenue. A short time ago he had a paralytic stroke, and was rendered almost speechless. On the 20th of February he went from his house at an early hour, and wandered about the city until half-past ten o'clock at night, when he was discovered in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, and arrested. He had a scar on his nose and one on his forehead. He reeled and tried to shout, and the officer thought that he was drunk, and took him to a police station. A sergeant who was at the desk vainly endeavored to ascertain the man's name and residence, and at length entered his name on the blotter as John Doe, and locked him up.

On the following day (Sunday) the prisoner was arraigned on a charge of drunkenness. The man was unable to articulate and stood like a statue before the railing. A German in the police station tried to engage the prisoner in conversation and came to the conclusion that he was an Italian, and his nationality was thus entered in the police books. Justice Flammer hastily sentenced the prisoner to six months on Blackwell's Island. Notwithstanding the scars on the man's face and his apparent severe illness, no physician was sent for, either in the police station or in the Yorkville prison, where he was sent by Justice Flammer prior to his trip to Blackwell's Island. Keeper Cunningham, of the Yorkville prison, permitted him to sit by the stove and tried to urge him to partake of food, but the mysterious prisoner would neither eat nor sleep, and sat motionless before the stove. On the day following he was sent to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island and locked up in a cell with two vicious prisoners.

At this time his family and friends were looking for him. They inquired at the police station, the courts, the Morgue, advertised in the newspapers, and went to Paterson, Newark, and other places in New Jersey. His brother-in-law scoured the city, and at length Stockvis was found almost dying in a cell in the workhouse.

Those in the cell with the speechless man had quarreled with him and beaten him nearly to death. The authorities were at once appealed to, and Stockvis was discharged, but died shortly after being released.

Stockvis was a man of much ability. His relatives are persons of wealth and refinement, and they intend to have the case thoroughly investigated. When Stockvis was taken to his brother-in-law's house he was delirious, and his last words were uttered against the police who had so shamefully treated him. When arrested he had on good clothing, but when found he was in coarse and ragged garb.

Death less Fearful than his Father.

A paper published in Oswego tells this story: A boy who lives in the extreme western part of the city spent nearly all afternoon and evening out in the snow, playing with a neighboring boy—rolling in snow-banks, etc.—with the carelessness and disregard of clothes common to high-lifed boys. They played till after dark, and when this lad came to go home his clothes were nearly soaked through. He had been severely punished a few days previous for coming home in that condition, and was told that if he came home in that shape again he would be whipped within an inch of his life. He knew that his father would be as good as his word, and as he thought the matter over, he made up his mind that he would stay out till after the folks had gone to bed, and then crawl into a neighbor's wood-house and stay through the night, and he carried out his plan. Sometime during the night the owner of the house was awakened by a noise sounding something like groans; he listened and again heard the sound, which seemed to come from the woodshed, but which he thought was probably a stray dog. The noise continuing, he finally got up, partly dressed himself, took a light, and on going into the shed discovered the boy crouched in one corner, partly covered with some old rags of carpeting or something of that sort, and insensible with cold. He carried him into the house, sent for his family, and after several hours of incessant labor the boy revived. Upon being inquired of why he went into the woodshed, he said it was because he was afraid to go home. That family must be ruled with a severe rod.

A Suit Won by Water Power.

The following is related as an incident in the professional life of Ogden S. Seymour, late Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mr. Seymour's eyes have always been weak. In college his friends usually read over the exercises to him. He has had to employ assistants as amanuenses, readers, etc., ever since. One day Mr. Seymour went into court late to argue a case, with the details of which he was perfectly familiar, for a young lawyer who conducted the examination. The jury was composed of men who were unacquainted with Mr. Seymour. During the close of his argument he spoke mildly, as was his wont, and frequently wiped his tearful eyes with his handkerchief.

The facts and equity of the case were really against him—but the jury rendered a verdict in favor of his client, to his and everybody's astonishment. The solution of the mystery was reached when two of the jurymen, being taken to task for their absurd verdict, declared that "they didn't know nothin' about law, but nobody needn't tell them that Seymour wasn't right—and he knew all about the case!" This was found to have been the bias with the rest of the jury, too, except one man, who yielded because, he said, "it was no use to quarrel with fools. Seymour cried it into 'em so that they couldn't be stirred, and the case wasn't important enough to split on."

New Dress Goods.

Dyoor cloth is a new fabric for dresses, says a fashion journal. It is a thick yet soft silk like heavy pongee. It is imported in plaids of *ecru* with brown or black bars, and the plain *ecru* and cream goods to match. "Louisine" is the name given the soft basket-woven and twilled silks to be used for summer costumes. It comes in pin-head checks, broken plaids, and blocks of black with white, blue upon blue, buff with blue, and in the high Madras colors now so fashionable in Paris. It costs from $2.50 to $4 a yard, and is single width. Burette or drugget cloth is the name given a silk and wool fabric of rough surface, not twilled, but with raised knotted threads of brown or gray upon white. This is spoken of by French writers as very stylish for costumes. *Toile l' Oriental* is all silk tissue in open checks like the Mexicaine of last summer; price $2.50 a yard. Algerine for overdresses and linen grenadines are in *ecru* checks and stripes; others have blue mixed with them, and show very quaint colors. There are also *ecru* organdies in checks and stripes, and colored grenadines sold as low as forty cents a yard.

Among the best wool fabrics for spring suits are plain and plaid debeges, some twilled, some loosely woven in new gray and brown shades, and all of excellent quality. They cost from fifty to seventy-five cents a yard.

THE INHERITANCE OF CRIME.

The Mother of Criminals and what she has Done to Demoralize the Community---A Sad Story.

One of the most striking passages in the report of Miss Schuyler, president of the New York State Charities Aid Society, read at its recent annual meeting, was that in which the case of Margaret, "the mother of criminals," was considered. New facts are continually coming to light in regard to this remarkable inheritance of crime, and when, finally, they are all grouped and determined, they will form the most instructive instance ever offered in criminal history of the importance of preventive measures among the young.

"Thus it appears that the last generation—we believe the sixth—in the unhappy line from the outcast child, has just been born in Ulster county. The mother of the babe was only fourteen, and the father was the uncle of the mother. In the same generation of the young mother, says the New York *Times*, there are six young boys and girls who are all in the House of Refuge. The sister of the original Margaret is known in the medical history of the county during the time of the Revolution as having been one of the most dissolute persons ever known in the region. The long train of diseases, weakness, bad habits, corrupt and morbid passions, physical and moral degeneracy, and open crimes, which those two pauper children left behind them, can never be measured by human eye. The female children of the line became mothers in their teens of illegitimate children; the boys were thieves and vagrants, as by a law of nature, as soon as they could exert any activity.

As the girls grew up, they had their babes returned continually to the county poorhouse as their natural home. The children grew up in these nurseries of crime, and became, of course, paupers or worse. The stronger and bolder lived by thieving, or committed robbery, burglary, and murder. Crime and indulgence gradually caused the degeneracy of some, and they became epileptics, lunatics, and idiots. Now and then some of the unfortunate race were preserved by being early confined in a reformatory institution. In one instance, one wild girl of the stock married a man of decent character, and somewhat improved the race. It should be remembered by all students of such subjects that the tendency of inheritance is a kind of arithmetical reduplication of characteristics. It is this scientific fact which explains the degeneracy arising from the marriage of near of kin. Worn out nerves, diseases, and morbid tendencies are reproduced. Possibly nothing else is the cause of the insanity or idiocy arising from the marriage of those very near in blood. If the drunken children of drunkards married, their offspring would probably be lunatics or idiots. In this race of criminals the stock was preserved by intermarriage with some fresh and vigorous families of ruffians. Some of the members of the miserable breed reached the age of ninety years, and some of the females had at least twenty children, the final total number, as we have before stated, of the race being some seven hundred, mainly paupers, beggars, prostitutes and criminals.

Now, every town and village has some unhappy "Margaret" wandering about among its streets and lanes. Among the eighteen hundred pauper children of the State, yet in almshouses, is many a "mother of criminals," being carefully trained for crime and pauperism. How many a ragged little girl, roving about our city streets with her begging basket, utterly friendless and neglected, is growing up to transmit her long progeny of ruffians and criminals. It is true that crime is so much more intense in the city than the country, and the conditions are so much more unhealthy, that in all probability the criminal will have no progeny, and will herself be laid early in the pauper's grave. Still she may live long enough to tempt and corrupt others, possibly to transmit offspring, and certainly to ruin herself.

In the country such lives as those of the unhappy Margaret are only too often known. Dr. Harris, the experienced head of the Prison Association, has stated that he is familiar with even more terrible instances. And yet, a little prevention, a little influence, like that which the self-sacrificing ladies of the "Charities Aid" are attempting to exert on the almshouses, a brief instruction such as the industrial schools offer, an early placing in a good family, could convert a Margaret, "mother of criminals," into an honest woman, mother of a long line of honest men and virtuous women.

Burial in Wicker Baskets.

The discussions in regard to cremation have called attention generally to the subject of the disposition of the relics of humanity, and much dissatisfaction appears to prevail everywhere in regard to the present expensive system of burials. Among other things it is urged that a more speedy dissolution of the bodies of the dead ought to be provided for; and with this object wicker baskets in lieu of coffins are recommended, and a great deal of correspondence has been forwarded to the London *Times* on this subject. A lady writes: I have given orders that when my time comes I am to be laid to rest, not in a close coffin, but in a wicker basket, in order that as soon as possible I may, as I told my little daughter in explaining the first terror and mystery of death and burial, turn into daisies. Talking and writing is useless, unless somebody does something. Let some enterprising undertaker invent this wicker basket, suitable for our last sleep, but with a suitable covering, to guard against two difficulties which I think Mr. Seymour Haden underrates—first, the widespread fear of premature interment; second, the frequent need that the poor cast-off garment of the most beautiful and beloved soul should be shut up immediately after death, and before any arrangements can be made for even the simplest funeral. This temporary coffin could be easily removed at the grave side or in the grave, leaving the wicker basket only—earth to earth—to help in making the earth more green and lovely. I think half the horror of mortality would be taken away if we could feel that even our dead bodies became a blessing instead of a curse; and our ghastly churchyards and gloomy cemeteries were changed into what my child still calls the first grave I ever brought her to.

Marriage of Blood Relations.

The French Academy has of late had presented to it some curious statistics in relation to the subject of the marriage of blood relations. These have been largely published to warn the people of France against the danger of these marriages, which are said to amount to full two per cent. of all the marriages in that country. In Lyons and Paris it has been ascertained that while one child born in ordinary wedlock may be deaf and dumb, the proportion of children of blood relatives thus afflicted is twenty-five per cent. greater; in Bordeaux it was thirty per cent. The liability to this misfortune increases very greatly, according to the nearness of the relationship. On the other hand, it is a remarkable fact as connected with the marriage of persons who are deaf and dumb, but who are strangers in blood, that their children are generally able to speak and to hear.

A Coffin Dealer who Wanted a Notice.

"I've taken your paper for twenty-six years," he commenced, as he reached the head of the stairs, "and now I want a puff."

He was a very tall, slender man, had a face which hadn't smiled since 1842, and his neck was embraced by a white cravat and his hands were thrust into black gloves.

"I've got a new hearse, a new stock of coffins, and I want a local notice," he continued, as he sat down and sighed, as if ready to screw a coffin lid down.

"My dear sir," replied the man in the corner, "I've met you at a great many funerals, and your general bearing has created a favorable impression. You sigh with the sighers, grieve with the grievers, and on extra occasions you can shed tears of sorrow, even though you know that you can't get ten per cent. of your bill under six months."

"Yes," sighed the undertaker, instinctively measuring the length of the table with his eye, and wondering to himself why editors' tables weren't covered with crape, with rows of coffin nails around the edges.

"Death is very solemn," continued the man in the corner; "but still it is an occasion when one can appreciate a neat thing. I've seen you rub your knuckles against door posts and never change countenance; I've seen you listen to eulogies on men who owed you for twenty years before their death, and you looked even more solemn than the bereaved widow; I've seen you back your hearse up to a door in such an easy, quiet way that it robbed death of half its terrors. All this have I seen and appreciated, but I couldn't write a puff for you."

"Why not?" he demanded.

"For many reasons. Now you have a new hearse. Could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the genial undertaker, has just received a fine new hearse, and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to bestow upon it the patronage such enterprise deserves. It rides easy, is handsomely finished, and those who try it once will want no other.' Could I do that to-day?

"No, not very well."

"Of course I couldn't. You can call a grocer or a dry goods man a 'genial friend' and it's all right, but you aren't genial—you can't be. It's your business to be solemn. If you could be even more solemn than you are it would be money in your pocket."

"That's so," he said, sighing heavily.

"If it was an omnibus, or a coal cart, or a wheelbarrow, I could go on and write a chapter on every separate spoke, but it isn't, you see."

He leaned back and sighed again.

"And as to your coffins, they are doubtless nice coffins, and your prices are probably reasonable, but could I go on and say: 'Mr. Sackcloth, the undertaker, has just received his new styles in spring coffins, all sizes, and is now prepared to see as many of his old customers as want something handsome and durable at a moderate price.' Could I say that?"

Another sigh.

"I couldn't say that you were holding a clearing-out sale, in order to get ready for the spring trade, or that, for the sake of increasing your patronage, you had decided to present each customer with a chromo. I couldn't say that you were repairing and repainting, and had the most attractive coffin shop in the city. It wouldn't do to hope that people would patronize you, or to say that all orders sent in by mail would be promptly filled, and that your motto was 'Quick sales and small profits!'"

He put on the look of a tombstone, and made no reply.

"You see, if you had stoves to sell, or dealt in mackerel, or sold fishing tackle, everything would be lovely. You are an undertaker—solemn, sedate, mournful. You revel in crape, and you never pass a black walnut door without thinking how much good coffin lumber was recklessly wasted. The tolling bell is music to you, and the city hall flag at half mast is fat on your ribs. We'd like to oblige you, but you see how it is."

"Yes, I see," he said, and he formed in procession and moved down stairs, looking around now and then to see if the hearse was just thirty-four feet behind the officiating clergyman's carriage.

Society Expenses.

The cost of taking a young girl to a ball in New York, according to Jennie June, is not at all a trifle. Supposing the young man to be possessed of the indispensable "dress" suit, the faultless shirt, the fine cambric, the French boots, there is sure to be the delicately tinted cravat and kid gloves to provide, tickets to purchase (for *ma belle's* mamma is, perhaps, a lady manager, and depends on selling $100 worth, at least, to the young gentlemen who dance with her daughters and eat her chicken salad), a bouquet to order, carriage to look out for, supper to pay for (the latter for mamma, a cousin, a hungry friend, or something, as well as *ma belle* herself), so that before he is through, the expenses of a single ball will foot up something like the following: Cravat, $1.50; gloves, $2.50; tickets (2), $10; bouquet, $5; carriage, $4; supper (3), including champagne, $15; total, $38. An item this, in a salary of $1,000 a year, or $20 per week. This, too, is doing things on the very smallest possible scale and on a risk of being considered "mean," for there are always unattended ni-ters or some one spending the winter, who would like to be invited, and for whom must be executed the entire programme. Then, no unmarried lady is now content with one bouquet. Belleship is counted by the number of magnificent bouquets of English rosebuds and carnations it draws at its chariot wheels. Shall all the flowers be bestowed on favorite singers, and none left to crown the youth and beauty? By no means. Sharp young fellows who have learned tactics, therefore, are rather apt to fight shy of inviting young ladies to balls on their own account. They let papa or a chaperone take a couple of carriage-loads, set them down inside of the "Academy," and then they appear in a faultless get-up, present their bouquets, and come off with flying colors, for an extra bouquet will make amends for everything with the belle of the ball.

All Over Diamonds.

The Boston *Transcript* tells this glittering story: A lady blazed all over with diamonds at a Fifth avenue party recently. On each shoulder she had four stars, the size of a dollar, made of diamonds; her hair was set thickly with diamonds; there was a diamond bandeau on her brow; she had diamond ear-rings, and a diamond necklace; upon the sides of her chest were two circles of diamonds, from which depended lines and curves of diamonds reaching to her waist, upon which she wore a diamond girdle; on her skirt in front were large peacocks wrought in lines of diamonds; there were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers, and diamonds large and small all over her dress and person, wherever they could be placed. The lady's grandfather was a cartman, her father a pawnbroker, and her husband—well, he lives upon her father. The old gentleman is worth his millions, and still follows his business and adds to his store. He is never present at these parties, though.

Treatment of a Debtor.

An exchange, in speaking of imprisonment for debt as it is allowed in some of the United States, gives the following story from a fellow prisoner: A young man by the name of Brown was cast into prison for debt. His manners were very interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingeniousness, that I was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance.

Companions in misery soon become attached to each other. Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; that he had abused him very much (as is usual in such cases), and made a solemn oath to keep him in jail "till he rotted!"

I watched Brown's countenance when he received this information; and whether it was fancy for not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visit of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation she was able to give him sometimes soup and fruit; and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She seemed an angel administering consolation.

One day passed the hour of one o'clock, and she came not; Brown was uneasy. Two, three and four passed, and she did not appear; Brown was distracted.

A messenger arrived. Mrs. Brown was dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as Brown received this information he darted to the door with the greatest rapidity. The inner door was opened, and the jailer, who had just let some one in, was closing it as Brown passed violently through it. The jailer knocked him down with a massive iron key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back lifeless, and covered with blood, to his cell. Mrs. Brown died, and her husband was denied the sad privilege of closing her eyes.

He lingered for some time, till at last he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said, "he believed that death was more kind than his creditors." After a few convulsive struggle, he expired.

About Penitent Letters.

In the Beecher-Tilton trial the following incident was related to show what might be written under excitement: Louise de Lafayette was one of the maids of honor to Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France. She was a young woman who had passed many years in a convent, and was described as "sincere in her piety," and "so devoid of malice that it actually pained her to be made acquainted with the faults of others." In the simplicity of her soul she had long cultivated an innocent intimacy with the king, when, of a sudden, on the receipt of a long letter from him, she was thunderstruck by first understanding the nature of his love for her, and of its interference with his duty to the queen. She was overwhelmed with remorse, and immediately repaired to a convent and took the white veil. Here she held a final interview with the king, conversing with him through double bars, and some of the language which she addressed to him on this occasion reminds one of the expressions in Mr. Beecher's letters.

"The sin," said she, "for which I feel most poignant sorrow, the sin which years, nay, a life of expiation, cannot wipe out, is that I have, by my selfish, my miserable attachment, alienated you from the queen. Alas! alas! I have sinned almost beyond forgiveness!" and for a while she broke into passionate sobs, which all her self-command could not restrain.

"As she spoke," says the chronicler of this last parting interview, "her sweet gray eyes turned toward heaven, her countenance was transfigured as in an ecstasy; no saint standing within a sculptured shrine could be more pure, more holy."

A Model Lawyer.

"Squire Johnson" was a model lawyer, as the following anecdote will evince:

Mr. Jones once rushed into the squire's office in a great passion. "That infernal scoundrel of a cobbler, Smith, has sued me, Mr. Johnson—sued for $5 owed him for a pair of boots."

"Then you owe him the $5?"

"To be sure I do; but he's gone and sued me—sued me!"

"Than why don't you pay him, if you owe him?"

"Because he's sued me; and when a man does that I'll never pay him till it costs him more than he gets. I want you to make it cost him all you can."

"But it will cost you something, too."

"I don't care for that; what do you charge to begin with?"

"Ten dollars; and more if there is much extra trouble."

"All right! There's the X. Now go ahead."

No sooner was his client gone than Squire Johnson stepped across to his neighbor Smith and offered to pay the bill, on condition that the suit should be withdrawn. The shoemaker gladly accepted—all he wanted was his pay. The lawyer retained the other five for his fee, and, as the case was not "troublesome," made no further demands upon his client.

Ten days after Jones came in to see how his case was getting along.

"All right," said the lawyer. "You won't have any trouble about that. I put it to Smith so strongly that he was glad to withdraw the suit altogether."

"Good!" cried the exulting Jones; "Smith has been done brown!"

The Escaped Murderer.

An Havana letter, referring to the murderer Sharkey, now at liberty there, tells us the story of his escape as follows: Maggie Jordan, the chief instrument in his escape, tried the key of Sharkey's cell for over five months from the outside and marked it by friction where it wanted relieving. The day Sharkey escaped a second woman, dressed as Sharkey was to be, entered the Tombs, and when Sharkey escaped he was dressed as she was when she entered. Outside, a carriage, driven by a friend of Sharkey's, was waiting for him. He, however, failed to make the connection, and walked, dressed in woman's clothes, to a hotel near Canal street and Broadway, where he changed his clothes and walked up town. Maggie, working as a servant for her sister, threw the detectives off her track, and they never found out who the locksmith was who was arranging the key. After Sharkey lived up town for four months he left the city. When he left New York he went to Jamaica, and thence made his way to Havana. His barbarous treatment of the woman when she joined him in Havana has turned all sympathy from Sharkey, and the authorities would be glad to deliver him up.

A WATCH.—Frederic Stiebman, watchmaker in Paris, said his soul had passed into a watch at which he had been working for twenty years. One day this watch lost many minutes—the next day it gained many; thereupon Frederic went to bed and said he was very ill. The watch stopped, and Frederic, when he saw the hands motionless, sprang up from his recumbent posture and fell back—dead.

A Lovers' Ruse.

Some years since two wealthy bachelors lived in the vicinity of Paris. They had a young maid-of-all-work named Marie de La Font. Marie was a sweet, pretty girl, and lively and piquant in her manners, although modest in the extreme, and this was the reason that the two brothers kept her in their employ. They knew that she was frugal, economical, and dressed in the most moderate manner imaginable. One day Marie surprised her employers by informing them that a young artisan, residing in Paris, had asked her hand. They strove to dissuade her from accepting the offer of marriage, but she told them that she could not be happy unless she became the wife of her dear Henri. So it was arranged that she should quit the service of the two brothers at the end of the coming month.

One day during the interval the two brothers sold some valuable real estate, which they owned jointly, and the sum realized amounted to 106,000 francs. It was all in bills on the Bank of France, and was paid too late for deposit the same afternoon.

Night came, and as the old bachelors seldom had such a large amount in the house, they were considerably concerned lest robbers should attempt to rob them. Their fears were strengthened by the numerous burglaries that had recently taken place in that vicinity.

The residence of the old men was some distance from the main road, and stood near the river Seine. It was a lonely, gloomy location, and on the night in question the winds swept through the tall larches surrounding the mansion with doleful and moaning cadence.

About midnight the old men retired; but scarcely had they fallen asleep when Marie rapped at their door and informed them that robbers were at work below.

Both the bachelors were terribly frightened, and when one commenced to bar the door the other began removing a tile from the hearth to hide the bills.

"You have a gun," said Marie; "take it and shoot the villains."

But the two trembling men paid no heed to her advice.

"Cowards!" said the brave girl, scornfully. "I wish that I were a man for five minutes."

Just then there came a heavy crash from the apartments below.

The brothers crept beneath the bed, where they shivered and cringed unable to speak from terror.

"We shall all be murdered in our beds," said the girl. "We will be found by the police in the morning with our throats cuts from ear to ear. Peste! fools, give me the gun."

She seized the double-barreled gun that laid upon the shelf, and started down stairs, while the two frightened men watched her without saying a word. Presently bang went the gun, and a groan was heard. Bang! went the second barrel, and a screech of pain resounded through the house that caused the blood of the brothers to run cold.

A brief pause ensued, and then Marie came tripping up stairs, but her face wore a determined, dissatisfied look. She asked for powder and ball to reload, which were furnished; but before she finished loading, footsteps were heard retreating from the house.

No one slept in the house that night, nor were they again molested. But at early dawn, on going down stairs, a pool of blood on the hall floor showed that one robber, at least, had been seriously, if not mortally, wounded; and it was plain to see by the bloody path in the earth that the victim had been dragged to the river. Gore marked the whole distance, and the police were at once put on the alert for the arrest of the living thieves, and the recovery of the body of the dead one.

But all efforts proved vain, and the bravery of the young girl was discussed far and near.

The grateful bachelors were so overwhelmed that they offered to give Marie a dower.

"Ah! messieurs," replied she affectionately, "how can I leave you? You may again be attacked by robbers."

"But we will not, nevertheless, stand between you and happiness," they replied. "Here are thirty thousand francs—you have saved our lives, and richly deserve the money. If you choose to live in this house with your husband, we will repair the lower part for that purpose, and you can also be hired to keep our room neat as at present."

Henri married Marie, and they accepted the dower and the house.

Years passed, and recently the real facts of this midnight robbery came to light. Both of the old bachelors were dead, and had willed Marie another thirty thousand francs. The brave girl did not refuse it. It turned out, however, that the robbers were not plural. Henri acted as the burglar, the blood was from a lamb killed for the purpose, and the whole was but a ruse of the two lovers to open the hearts and purses of the two old misers.

All by Mail.

A correspondent, writing of the matter sent by mail in the United States under the new postal law, says the express companies complain of it and so do the stage drivers out West. They had been in the habit before the repeal of the franking privilege of taking a bag of public documents to lever the wheel from a mudhole and go away without it; and, if pressed too hard, they might now grow into the practice of dropping ballast along the road in bad weather.

The mail contractors on stage routes are very angry at the operations of the matter. It was the custom always that when a stage was in trouble the driver would drop a bag of newspapers, till pictorial papers adorned every cabin along the stage routes of the Territories.

They send gold in four-pound packages from California to New York. These packages are registered and pay letter postage. They are insured regularly at a low price in San Francisco. They go in the postal car and the postal clerks have an eye on them. No such package has yet been lost, for the thief cannot use it very well. He must find a mint to coin it, and he might as well walk off with so many pounds of lead, detection being almost sure.

Crushing Out a Paper.

The crushing out of the Sacramento *Union* by the Central Pacific railroad company is a new method of dealing with newspapers by a great corporation. The *Union* was established twenty-five years ago, and until its attack on the Central Pacific railroad was a prosperous paper. In revenge for its criticisms the railroad company established a rival paper—the *Record*—of exactly the same size and appearance, which was distributed gratuitously, while the *Union* was banished from all places where the company had any influence. It is supposed that Sacramento wanted the company to establish a rolling mill and was informed that so long as the *Union* was supported no favors whatever would be shown to Sacramento by the railroad. Under this pressure many of the merchants withdrew their advertisements from the *Union*, and finally the proprietors of the paper were compelled to sell out to

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 1,, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance. 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 10c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Gov. Hartranft hangs fire on the new license law. He hasn't signed it yet.

"Governor Hartranft will have no opposition for a re-nomination," says a radical exchange. But he will have some opposition in November following, when the democrats expect to put one of their own party in his place.

It is rumored about that near relations of President Grant hold stock in Adams Express Company to the amount of something like $100,000; and very good stock it must be at present. That's probably why the postage on newspapers and small parcels were doubled by the late Congress.

There is quite a mania for spelling matches in many cities and towns. Prizes are offered to the best spellers, and an admission fee is charged—the profits generally going to charities. A great match came off in New York, the other day, in which doctors, lawyers, editors, preachers and professors participated. In Boston, a few days ago, Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to witness a spelling match between fifty boys, selected from the higher schools of the city, and fifty editors, reporters, professors and typos, selected from the various newspapers, in an old-fashioned spelling. The contest was spirited throughout, and finally narrowed down to one on each side, when a typo misspelled "conferrable," and the match was awarded to the boys.

There would be no harm in having this mania for spelling matches spread all over the country, and continue. The contest offers the best and most exciting amusement and has a highly instructive tendency, and we should like to see these spelling matches started in Centre county.

PHILADELPHIANS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Philadelphia delegation in the legislature, as a general thing, is made up of the curbstone politicians of that city, and the "Columbian" draws a correct picture of it when it says that the character of the delegation sent to the Legislature by Philadelphia is an insult to all the State. They are ignorant, rude, ill-bred and boisterous, and are constantly guilty of want of decent respect for authority or for the body of which they are members. There may be some who are a partial exception to this general description of them, but such is the character of the delegation. They would like to be dictatorial if they knew enough, but, failing in that for want of brains, they attempt to substitute impudence and blackguardism as a means to rule. No wonder, therefore, that the county members so often act as a unit against Philadelphia interests, and no wonder that what ought to be the great Centennial commands no interest and scarcely respect from the people of the State.

Once all this was different. Although some men of indifferent character then crept into the Legislature from Philadelphia, both the old city and county were sure to send some first class men to rule their delegations. Now the associates and equals of the "flying dutchman," of "Slippery Jim," of the "educated hog," &c., give character to and perhaps compose the delegation. Ought the people of the State to regard this conduct of Philadelphia otherwise than as an insult to them? They at least try to send decent men, who have regard for good names, and who behave in public at any rate with ordinary propriety, but Philadelphia leavens the whole with her educated hogs—educated in vulgarity if not in letters—and thus brings the whole body into disrepute and contempt. The country does right in resenting this state of affairs, and it will be to its own interest and credit if it cultivates hatred for a city that acts thus towards it.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools, for the year. It requires all balances not drawn after the end of three months after the close of the fiscal year to revert to the treasury and be duly covered into the same. The following is a statement of the provisions made under the bill:

Salaries State officers, clerks and employees, and incidental Expenses Executive Department,	$ 175,000
Support common schools,	1,000,000
Printing and binding,	50,000
Legislative Record (about)	25,000
Public buildings and grounds,	6,000
Water supply public buildings,	600
Fire companies, Harrisburg,	700
Judicial salaries,	510,000
Interest on funded debt,	1,420,000
Chambersburg loan certificates,	5,000
Postage and labor, office clerks House and Senate,	1,600
George H. Cutler and H. H. M'Cormick, expenses awarding contracts, June, 1874,	300
Indexing journals,	500
Stationary, printing, paper, fuel, repairs, distribution of laws and reports in accordance with contracts, about,	40,000
Adjutant General's office, etc,	1,512
Steel plate and engravings, State Capitol and Independence Hall,	600
Commission to correct arms State,	300
Total	$ 3,237,113

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by the various special appropriation bills that passed the Legislature:

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools,	$400,000
Pennsylvania Reform School,	16,500
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	55,000
Pa. Institution Deaf and Dumb,	39,000
Danville Insane Hospital,	62,000
Harrisburg Insane Hospital,	52,000
Dixmont Insane Asylum,	45,000
Eastern Penitentiary,	35,000
Western Penitentiary,	35,000
Media Training School,	23,000
Penn'a. Institute for the Blind,	39,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	50,000
Board of Public Charities,	7,700
Serving Writs of Election,	116

The ice on the West Branch has not yet moved—but is expected to do so every hour, and the people of the towns along the river keep watching the dreaded monster as he lies dormant upon the river bed, and who, should the floods arouse him into action, threatens devastation and destruction along the beautiful Susquehanna.

Buffalo valley, in Union county, is still covered with a heavy body of snow. West of the Alleghenies the snow has disappeared and the rivers are free from ice.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D. C., March 23, '75.

Mr. Anthony gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-day, without recess, until a vote should be reached on the pending resolution approving the action of the President in regard to Louisiana.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Wallace, in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation of military interference in Louisiana. He said the action on the part of Congress toward the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It was like building a wall around the Southern portion of this republic, and thus destroying the markets of the North. In his own great State of Pennsylvania, the coal, the iron and the lumber lay in piles in the mines and at the furnaces and at the saw mills. The busy industry of the Lehigh and Schuylkill were no longer heard, and now the people were becoming convinced that this prostration was largely due to the Federal bayonets in the South and the violations of the rights of the people there by the Federal Government. The people of the North now asked that the people of the South be allowed to control their own affairs. Give them power to grow rich, take away Federal bayonets from the throats of the people of the South and restore the prosperity of the land.

Mr. Thurman said this resolution, brought forward by the Chairman of the caucus (Anthony), used the whitewash brush very freely upon the President. This was a new doctrine—approving of the action of the President in enforcing the laws of the United States. Suppose he did enforce the law; it was his sworn duty to do so. Those who voted for this resolution voted, in effect, that Kellogg was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State. How any man not believing Kellogg to be Governor, and not believing the Legislature which elected Pinchback to be the legal Legislature of the State, could vote for the resolution, was beyond his comprehension. Some of the Senators on the other side might think that it would elect the next President, but he (Thurman) thought it the thinnest gruel ever poured down the throat of a sick patient.

Mr. Christiancy said he understood the substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, first, as an implied recognition of the Kellogg government, merely as one in the actual exercise of governmental powers in Louisiana, without reference to the question of its rightful origin or legal validity, and in no way involving the propriety of its establishment; second, that it approves of the President's action, so far only as directed merely to the protection of that government and the people of the State against domestic violence and civil war, and to the enforcement of the laws of the United States, without approving any interference of the military with a legislative body or in the creation of a State government. Such being, as it seems to me, the most natural and obvious sense of the language, and the sense in which it will be most naturally understood by the people; while I adhere to the principles and conclusions which I announced here in my remarks on the 12th inst., and which I here adopt by reference, without retraction or qualification; and while I hold that a recognition by the Senate, or by Congress, of a government thus initiated, can give it no greater validity than it had in its inception; still, as domestic violence and civil war, which may lead to a complete dissolution of society, are not the best remedies for getting rid of even an illegitimate government, I can approve the action of the President directed to the humane purposes mentioned in this amendment or substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island; and, believing the recognition of this government, for this purpose and to this extent, is justifiable under the peculiar circumstances now existing in that State, until by a fair election a more legitimate government can be initiated, I can vote for the resolution in the sense I have here attributed to it. But, in the enlarged and odious sense which has been attributed to it by some of the speakers on the other side, I could not vote for it; and I most deliberately avow my conviction that, in such an enlarged sense, and in any sense which would assert the validity of the action by which that government was originally set up and put in power, it could not secure the votes of a majority of this body.

Mr. Whyte modified his amendment, offered yesterday, so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That the use of the army of the United States to enforce the unwarrantable and void order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the employment of United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States."

The question being on the above amendment, it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 33.

ANNEXATION OF NORTHERN MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, March 20.—The Mercury has a Washington dispatch alleging that the excursion of Senator Cameron and others to Mexico, has for its object the annexation by purchase to the United States of the Northern States of that Republic. Mexican authorities are understood to have already acquiesced to the transfer, the terms of which are yet to be settled.

The territory proposed to be annexed is all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande De Santiago, and comprises the States of Sonora, Chihuahau, Coahuala, Nueva, Leon, Cinolos, Durango and Zacatecas, one-half of Tamsalipas, one-third of Julisco, a small portion of San Luis Potosi and the territory of Lower California, altogether about 438,000 square miles of territory and over a million and a half of population, of whom less than half a million are whites, the rest being Indians and mixed.

Having attempted to hang himself, but having been permanently cut down, a young gentleman of Paris has survived to give this account of his sensations: "As I kicked away the chair and fell I had the sensation of receiving a blow from a hammer on the top of my head. I did not feel the rope, and the only definite sensation succeeded that of the blow was a sensation of weight in my head. My head seemed heavier and bigger than the great bell at Notre Dame. It was night all about me, and then there came a terrible cold in the lower part of my body, and then a sharp pain where the rope was tearing my neck, and then—nothing."

SAM BOWLES ON GRANT.

Sam Bowles writes from Washington, to his newspaper, the Springfield Republican, his impression of the Republican party and of Grant and his future course:

The opening of Congress in December found the Republican members asking each other, "Wherewithal shall we be saved?" The close in March dismissed them with the conviction that they are lost. Certainly, the session has increased the division and deepened the demoralization. There is a real and radical difference of opinion in the Republican party, not only upon men, but upon measures, even upon principles. All attempts to heal this difference, to smother it, are failures; and its legitimate progress to its legitimate results is begining to be accepted by the wisest leaders on both sides. Differences between currency and tariff, even between economy and extravagance in administration, might be tolerated or postponed in the presence of union upon a more pressing issue; but the difference upon the more pressing issue—that of dealing with the Southern question—has come to be greater than any others; and, coupled with a sharp difference over the head of the Administration, as the representative of the side of that issue, has come to be inexorable and stingent.

For it is not to be escaped that the policy of Gen. Grant with the Southern States, and the manner in which he has illustrated it, is the rock upon which the Republican party is splitting. There are shades of difference with him but nearly all the strong men of the party here—strong intellectually and morally—repudiate both the policy and the manner of its enforcement. Wilson, the Morrills, Wadleigh, Ferry, at least a third, possibly half, of the Eastern Republican Senators are against both. So in the House, Blaine, Dawes, Garfield, Poland, and even the two Hoars, Willard, Hawley—the forty best Republicans of the House—are more ir-reconciled to the Administration on this question than either their speeches or their votes have yet indicated. The cabinet, even, might be entered for protestants.

* * * * * * *

Nothing is more obvious here now than the increased realization and confession of this third-term ambition.—Since December the President's strange ambition finds many more open advocates, much more open recognition among Republicans than it did then. The names that could be given in authority for the President's purpose would almost carry a convincing weight with the country. I think at least fifty of the most prominent Republican Congressmen now confess it—all of them with sadness, most of them with indignation. The cabinet and the Supreme Court both furnish supporters of the theory. The Democrats all believe in it; and, moreover, they believe that, so far as the Republican nomination is concerned, the President will win. On the other hand, most of the strenuous supporters of General Grant and his Southern policy either embrace or accept the theory, or will not commit themselves upon it. A few, like Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Howe, of Wisconsin, are infidels. They affect, at least, to believe that he has no third-term purpose, and they are against it if he has. So some of his personal friends out of politics. But the great bulk of the Grant men, pure and simple, either advocate his re-election, accept it as a possible contingency, or dodge it a painful question. General Butler, the accepted leader of the Presidential policy in the House for the past month, has not doubted General Grant's third-term ambition these two years, and has already given significant token of his willingness to support it. While among the rings and jobbers and lobbyists, temporary or permanent residents in the District, the contractor and sutler following of the White House and the departments, and all that crowd of cuttle-fish that circle around power, and in whose company the President and many of his personal advisers have found too congenial associations, protestations are growing louder that he is the only man who can save the country and the party and—themselves; as many of them seem really sincere in their belief that he can be re-elected.

Defeat in his only too manifest desire for this measure, the question comes up: Will Gen. Grant abandon his wild ambition, or seek it by the same agencies, so far as he dares to employ them, or seize upon other means for gratifying his desire? If the theory of the third-term purpose is correct at all, it is a deep desire, and will not be readily abandoned. The feeling among those who thoroughly believe in its possession of the President, as I have described, is that it will carry him on to rule or the ruin of his party; that he will command his own re-election or forbid the choice of any other Republican.

CONVERSATION OF REFUSE IN COAL.

The Harrisburg foundry and machine shops, says the Patriot, are manufacturing for Dr. Hayes a large machine for making coal from coal dust, with a capacity of turning out a ton of coal every seven minutes. This machine is for the use of the Pacific mail steam ship company and is to be operated either in New York or San Francisco, and if successful of which there is now no doubt; will result in the ordering of at least two dozen machines for this company. Dr. Hayes proposes to have built at the same works a still larger machine capable of making a ton of coal every minute and will locate it at the mines where the vast heaps of coal dust are. Some estimate of the value of this enterprise will be conceived when it is stated that a machine of this size, costing from $8,000 to $10,000, will pay for itself in ten days' operation. The belief is seriously entertained in many quarters that we are on the eve of revolutionizing the whole coal business of the country, based on the following facts:

Of all the coal now consumed in the raw state at least from ten to thirty per cent. passes away unconsumed in the shape of clinker and cinder and is therefore wasted. Were all the coal mined crushed to powder and then treated and moulded into suitable forms after the plan proposed by Dr. Hayes this waste would be prevented, as nothing is left after burning the pressed coal but an impalpable ash. The cost of crushing the coal and moulding it into any form desired will be less than the present system of breakers now in use, and the pressed coal can be made as perfect as a billiard ball by proper machinery and thus do away in a great measure with the disintegration that coal is now liable to in transportation.

Nature lavishly provides us with the raw materials necessary for our use and comfort, and no one will gainsay that wheat as an article of good, for example, goes further when ground into flour in sustaining animal life than when partaken of whole, as nature supplies it to us. So with many other articles that become serviceable in the utilitarian and economic sense only by the ingenuity of man conserving the elements and forces in nature. In the process of time this process must be carried out; for the present it is surely interesting to know that the vast mounds of coal dust or powder made in mining coal can be successfully converted into serviceable fuel.

SNOW SLIDES.

A Nevada paper, speaking of the avalanches of snow which have been so destructive of life and property this winter, says: "The purely sliding avalanches, or snow slides, are such as occur in dry or merely moist snow, while rolling avalanches take place when the snow is wet or sufficiently moist to form into balls by rolling. The avalanches that occurred in Virginia City were of the genuine rolling description—the kind most dreaded and the most destructive in the valleys of the Alps. A very small beginning when the snow is in the proper condition may end in a destructive avalanche. A ball of snow no larger than a man's head, started high up on the side of Mount Davidson, might have swept away several houses at the foot of the mountain. The fearful force of the avalanche was shown here when one broke into a house and killed two men, and another demolished two houses and buried five persons who were rescued with much difficulty. A further illustration of the terrible force and destructive power of the avalanche is to be found in the fact that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed by one that fell near Genoa. As we have said, a small ball of snow started high up on the slope of Mt. Davidson would result in a genuine avalanche. In rolling a distance of fifty yards in the moist snow the small ball of snow would become four or five in diameter, when it would burst, and each piece of it would an instant after form a ball of large size; these in turn would explode as soon as they had acquired a certain weight and velocity, and a moment after there would be hundreds and thousands of these balls in motion, all bounding down the steep side of the mountain.

While hundreds of these are exploding or just forming other hundreds are of full size and are picking up rocks, dirt and all manner of rubbish, which becomes involved in the grand downward rush. Toward the lower part of their course the balls become so numerous that they bound and clash together so often that they are broken before they acquire any great size, and the whole avalanche is then a plunging, sliding mass of snow. The avalanche which knocked two houses to pieces and buried five persons, started but a few hundred yards above where the houses stood. It started at a bunch of rocks which projected fifteen or twenty feet above the general surface of the slope of the mountain. On these rocks snow had fallen and accumulated to the depth of about three feet, hanging in places as snow is seen to do on the eaves of the house. From one of these rocks fell a bunch of snow which began to roll down the hill, and the result was a destructive avalanche. Doubtless the avalanche which killed two men started in much the same way.

LIMITED DAMAGES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The State Supreme Court, in the case of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, vs. Cooke, from Luzerne county, has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and held that a person injured personally, by the negligence of a railroad company, may recover more than $3,000 damages. The court thus throws aside the act of Assembly limiting the amount of damages recoverable in such cases against railway companies.

WHAT IT COST MASSACHUSETTS TO BURY CHARLES SUMNER

From the Boston Globe.

Funeral Expenses—For floral decorations, $4,458; other decorations for Doric Hall, $736. 69; entertainments of guests, $2,069. 17; carriage hire, $1,808; music (band, choir, &c.) $646.25; refreshments for military guard, $258.81; use of saddle horses, $250; services of undertaker, $200; services of sexton, $50; printing, $164.36; expenses of the committee, $19.681; crape, badges, &c., $195.66; building platform and use of stools, $50.75; messengers, telegrams, &c., $35.15. Total, $11,119.65

Expenses of the Eulogy—Use of hall, with doorkeepers, $584; floral decorations at Music Hall, $1,600; paid J. B. Smith for decoration, $1,215.14; entertainment of committee, $775; expenses of committee to New York, $604.50; services of George W. Curtis, $1,000; services of Clara L. Kellogg, $178.95; services of Adelaide Philips, $400; services of J. W. Churchhill, $200; services of Temple Quartet and others, $275; services of Brown's Brigade Band, $135; printing, $486.48; carriage hire, $136.38; photographs, $1000; expense on portrait of Charles Sumner, $60; stamps, rosettes, stationery, &c., $57.61. Total, $8,108.01.

Printing the Memorial Volume, 5 000 copies—Composition, $328.30; press work, $315.70; paper, $3,916.59; frontispiece, $800; engraving, printing, and stock for frontispiece, $49 50; binding, $3,600—$8,469.99. Editorial services, $1,000; services, proof reading, $100; H. O. Reed, services, preparing volumes for delivery, $125; paper boxes, postage, and expressage, $27.75; expenses of commitee, $800—$10,022 74. Grand total, $29,250.40.

YOUNG GIRLS INITIATION INTO WASHINGTON LIFE.

On none who indulge in so-called "society" does its blight fall so heavily as on the young girls. Take any one of them fresh from the wholesome regimen of a quiet home among the eastern hills, or on the western prairies. She is impulsive, impatient of restraint, inexperienced, galled a little by school discipline, with attractions enough to invite, and in a position to reciprocate attention, and she has just arrived at the most sensitive and impressive part of her moral and physical existence. Consider her daily career. She dresses for an indigestible breakfast at ten o'clock followed by a fashionable luncheon party, which ends in a dance. A second toilet for afternoon calls, at many of which she dances again. A third toilet for a dinner party, and still a forth for the german, which lasts till the gray morning light, and includes intense heat, draughts of cold air heavy supper to say no more.—Sunday graciously intervenes, but one can hardly make amends in twelve hours for a week's dissipation. Moreover, calling is always en regle Sunday evening; and there are quiet little teas, where the appetite is sanctified by terrapin and divers French dishes.

Soon hollow circles begin to form around her eyes; then the beautiful color which alternately kindled and waned in her cheeks goes out altogether; and at last she finds that, even if she stay in bed till noon, she is not rested, for sleep is denied her. Then, though the first suggestion of the kind was repugnant to her she gradually experiments on the virtues of bella donna; she learns the arts of red and white powders, and the secret of char coal pencils. In the beginning she practices slyly, and seems ashamed even before her mirror; but ere long she become brazenly indifferent as to painted lips and brows, and cheeks that simulate the blush as they no longer know. More yet! Champagne—she takes it to "strengthen" her; chloral—to woo sleep. Her highest ambition is now a german favor; her only standard, dress, her most innocent emotion, vanity. Physically, morally and intellectually she is stunted and warped.—*N. Y. Post.*

A JUDGE'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

At Morris, Grundy county, Ill., three saloon keepers—one woman and two men—were arrested for selling liquor to minors. As usual in such cases, the liquor sellers were lavish of their funds in all of their unfortunate co-workers, and eminent counsel was employed in defense of those destroyers of the bodies and souls of the rising generation. But the proof of their guilt was so fully demonstrated that the jury were compelled to pronounce them guilty. Hon. J. M. Reading, the presiding judge in pronouncing the sentence of the court used the following language.

"The jury having found you guilty of selling liquor to a minor, it remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. The penalty of this offence, fixed by the Legislature, indicates that it considers the crime to be of a serious character. By the law you may sell to men and women if they will buy. You have given your bond, and paid for your license to sell to them, and no one has the right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what destitution and poverty are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable, no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or mourn over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush for the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling, you are licensed. You may fit up your place of business in the most captivating form, you may finish it with the most elegant and costly equipments for your lawful trade, you may fill it with the allurements and amusements, you may use all your arts to induce visitors, you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choice wines and most captivating beverages, you may then induce thirst by all contrivances, to produce a raveging appetite for drinks; and then you may supply that appetite to the full—because it is lawful; you have a license.

You may allow boys, almost children to frequent your saloon, they may become witnesses of the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to the very lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. But, while you have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have a right to say, 'Leave my son to me till the law gives you a right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that fatal moment when I can assert no further protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister for his friends, and the community to see him take the road to his death. Give him to us in childhood, at least. Let us have a few years of his young life, in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some degree for the love and care we have lavished upon him." This is something you, who now stand prisoners at the bar, have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. You have your 'bond' to use to the fullest extent; but in taking your 'pound of flesh' you draw the blood, and that which is nearest the heart. The law in its wisdom does not prevent this, and you must obey the law. By a verdict of the jury you have been found guilty of transgressing the law. Its extreme penalty is thirty days imprisonment in the county jail, and $400 fine; its lowest, ten days imprisonment and $30 fine.

For this offense the Court senetences you to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of $75 and costs, and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of the prosecution are paid."

As may be imagined the delivery of such a sentence produced considerable commotion, being praised as the best temperance speech of the season.—*Friends Review.*

IS LYING WRONG.

It was never thought an open question, until this Brooklyn scandal broke loose. But now it seems to be held that lying is right and proper, and indeed a duty under peculiar circumstances. The most curious exhibition of this sentiment was made by a worthy women witness, testifying as to the character of another women concerning whom she gave answers as follows:

Q. Will you state what was her religious character. A. She had a very exalted religious character, a highly spiritualized religious character, and the chief element of her religious character was love.

Q. Will you state what was her character for truthfulness? A. I never had the slightest hesitation in relying upon her word in anything but one direction.

Q. What direction was that? A. I do not think she was always truthful with reference to her husband's faults.

Judge Neilson—That answers the question.

The Witness—She sometimes made statements that I think were not truthful in reference to her husband's faults, endeavoring to cover them up.

Judge Neilson—That will do, Madam; you have answered the question.

The witness does not speak of blindness to a husband's faults; that is often the effect of love; but she testifies that she "would make statements not truthful" in regard to them, and although untruthful in this respect she had a "very exalted religious character," "a highly spiritualized religious character."

Whenever such self-delusion as this is put forth, let it be met with just rebuke. Truthfulness is at the basis of all good character, and to talk of a highly religious person making "untruthful statements," is a contradiction in terms. You might as well say that a man "is honest the most of the time, but does steal occasionally," as to say that he is "highly religious, but does now and then lie."

Is not this the outgrowth of that philosophy which we stamped upon a short time since, though taught by a Professor of Theology, that "it is a very different thing to lie against a man and to lie for him?" But whatever the source of the doctrine, it is evil and only evil and that continually. And it is shocking to think of, that the idea prevails anywhere in a Christian community, that occasional untruthfulness is consistent with a highly spiritualized religious character.—*N. Y. Observer.*

CHINA.

An insurrection broke out in Tien Tar, near Nieg Po, in which 10,000 farmers were engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of an increased tax on rice. A body of 5,000 troops failed to subdue the rebellion, and the increased tax was removed.

On January 22 a mob attacked the laborers on the telegraph line from Foochoo to Amoy, at the town of Kwang Tas, and destroyed the poles, interrupting the work. It is generally admitted that the attack was incited by the authorities, who have waited till the line reached a point where it would be at their mercy. No redress if possible, the work having been commenced in defiance of the wishes and without the full permission of the Provincial Government

New Orleans, March 24.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald has information to the effect that the Indians who captured the stage near Laredo last Friday, attacked Cachine Poncho, near Corvizel, on the Texas side. They were driven off by ranchcros, and were overtaken by Captain Benovid's volunteer company. The Indians were almost entirely cut to pieces.

FEASTINGS AT FUNERALS.

On Long Island and in Albany, N. Y., Not Many Years Ago.

From Furman's Long Island Antiquities.

Within the present century it was the custom at funerals in the country parts of Long Island, for the relatives of the deceased, at the house from which the funeral was to proceed, to prepare a large quantity of gold provisions, such as roast turkeys, boiled hams, roast beef, etc., which were set upon a table in a room opened for the purpose, and every one went there helped himself as he pleased. Also rum, brandy and gin, with pipes tobacco and segars were handed around among the people during their stay at the house, it being considered inhospitable not to do so; and it was not an unusual thing to see the farmers congregate together, in warm weather, under the shade of trees, about the vicinity of the house, smoking their long pipes and drinking, hearing and telling the news, and laughing and talking together for two or three hours before the funeral would move. This long stay at the house previous to proceeding to the place of entertainment, together with the great plenty of spirituous liquors distributed about, sometimes occasioned scenes of much noise, and very appropriate to the purpose for which they had assembled. The change which has been produced in this practice is mainly to be credited to the exertions of one gentleman, the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, then the rector of the Episcopal church at Newtown, who some years since proposed to the vestry of that church, that thereafter, at all funerals in that congregation, the friends should be bidden or invited at the same hour, so as to allow them sufficient time to assemble and no more, and to induce its acceptance the rector agreed to relinquish his claim to a scarf on such occasions; he also proposed that the use of spirituous liquors at funerals should be discontinued; to all these propositions the vestry assented, recommending that in place of spirituous liquor, wine should be handed around among the people; this was a great reform, when we consider that it was long before the temperance movement commenced. This plan being seen to work well in that congregation, was also adopted by other congregations in other parts of the island, and after a while the use of wine itself at funerals was dispensed with.

But expensive as it was the character of the funerals on this island, and in New York, they could not compare in that respect with those among the Dutch inhabitants of the city of Albany. Judge Benson, in his memoir read before the New York Historical Society, describes the funeral of Lucas Wyngaard, who died in that city in the year 1756, a batchelor, leaving some estate. The invitation to that funeral was very general, and those who attended returned after the interment as the custom then was, to the house of the deceased, towards the close of the day; and a large number of them never left it until the dawn of the ensuing day. In the course of the night a pipe of wine, which had been stowed in the cellar for some years before the occasion, was drank; dozens of papers of tobacco were consumed; grosses of pipes broken; scarce a whole decanter of glass was left; and, to crown the whole, the pall-bearers made a bonfire of their scarfs upon the hearth of the room where they were carousing. This may have been a little more uproarious than most of the funerals of that period, as the deceased was a bachelor, and had no widow and children in the same house to control, and, in some degree, to modify their proceedings; but yet all the funerals of that time were more than enough so under any circumstances. Even down to within the last fifty years Albany was noted for the expensive character of its funerals; a funeral, in a respectable old Dutch family at that place and especially of the head or any principal member of it, often cost from three to four thousand dollars. That of the first wife of the late Patroon, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, it is said, cost him not less than twenty thousand dollars! All his tenants were invited, and most of them were in Albany two or three days at his expense, and two thousand linen scarfs were given on this occasion, it was formerly the custom there for a young man immediately previous to his marriage, to send to the Island of Madeia for a pipe or two of the best wine; a portion of which being used in the rejoicings consequent upon his marriage, and the remainder stored away for his funeral and that of his wife.

It was also the practice in that city to send out special funeral invitations for all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, being about the same age, and likewise for all the clergy and professional men of that city and neighboring country, and general invitations to the pulpits of the churches for the citizens at large. To the house of each person thus specially invited was sent a linen scarf, a pair of black silk gloves, a bottle of old Madeira wine, and two "*funeral cakes*," which were round and about the size of a dinner plate; this was done previous to the funeral, and was in addition to the great quantity of spiced wine and other liquors, which with tobacco and pipes, were distributed and used in the house of the deceased immediately preceeding and after the interment. When General Schuyler died in that city, all the clergy, lawyers, physicians, and even students, in Albany and its neighborhood for many miles were invited specially, and a scarf, gloves, and a bottle of wine with funeral cakes, given to each one of them. So particular were they about the linen of which to make these scarfs, that in several instances they sent down by land to New York, in the depth of winter, to purchase it, and paid two dollars a yard. Common linen would not answer; the finer it was the better it was liked for that purpose. These customs have now all died away in that city.

A NEW STORY OF THE CREATION.

The Result of Mr. George Smith's Attempt to Decipher the Chaldaic Account of the Creation and fall of man.

Mr. George Smith has written a letter to the London Telegraph concerning his efforts to read the Cuneiform tablets, which were procured by him in Assyria and deposited in the British Museum. These tablets contain the Chaldaic account of the creation and fall of man, and this, at this comparatively late day of the world, their report comes to strengthen or to weaken the Mosaic history as recorded in the Bible of the same great events. Mr. Smith, after giving an account of the discovery of the tablets, says that when complete they must have numbered nine or ten, and that the history as recorded on them of what occurred "in the beginning" was much longer and fuller than the corresponding report in the Book of Genesis. He continues as follows:

"The narrative of the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion, like the Cimmerian and empty date of the universe and the generation by chaos of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tisalat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalatth of Berosus; but as it proceeds that Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him and wielding a thunderbolt or a weapon.

"This rebellion leads to a war in heaven and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

"The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly-created being, instructing him in all his duties and privileges, and pointing out the glory of the state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, falls and the Deity then pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head all the evils which have since afflicted humanity. These last details are upon the fragment which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria.

"I have at present recovered no more of the story, and am not yet in a position to give the translations and detail; but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller fragments of tablets, and to light upon any smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of these Genesis legends, all of which I have now been fortunate enough to find, some in the old Museum collection, others by excavation in Assyria."

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Cleveland, March 16.—The Austin powder company's mills, located near the canal, five miles south of this city, blew up this afternoon with a series of terrific explosions. The works, which consisted of ten or twelve buildings, were completely demolished, large fragments of timbers and heavy machinery being thrown a considerable distance. There were eight or ten men at work in and about the mills at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed, but the rest escaped with a few slight injuries.

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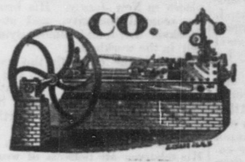

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STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CL

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY APRIL 1, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Subscribers changing their post-office address this spring, should not fail to notify us of the fact, and furnish us the name of the office they remove too, to that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly.

——The weather has been spring like from Monday to Wednesday, and the snow is melting fast.

——Flittings are the the order of the day now.

——That must have been a big pig in the Loop, which it took four men one day to slaughter.

——There is no demand for ice—the market is glutted, and in many sections the people do not like the manner in which it is "crowded," upon them.

——Mr. George Sleer, Father in law, of General D. K. Heckman, of Loganville, died at his home in Buffalo township, Union county, on the last inst., at the advanced age of 81 years.

—— Edward Perks, of Philipsburg takes charge of the Brockerhof house at Bellefonte. Mr. Perks will make a capital landlord, no doubt.

——The item we published last week of the burning of Dr. Sahm's house at New Berlin was not correct. The building which burned was a tenant house on his farm.

——Mr. Ed. Messinger, of Joliet, Ill., writes us, March 18: The weather is still winter-like; sleighing mostly all gone: had very good sleighing this winter. The Pennsvalley folks out here are all well; the scarlet fever is raging among the children. Mr. Miles Miller's child was buried to-day. Mr. Daniel Geise and brother, formerly of the Loop, are traveling through the south. On the 14 we had very high water. The Joliet folks think the Reporter a very good paper—they steal mine about half the time.

——Let the floods come, let the ice gorge, let the bridges be torn away, yet none of these calamities would effect the people in general so much as if Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block would quit selling their excellent groceries at their accustomed low prices.

——Now is the time when people think of their gardens and about getting garden seeds, and no good housekeeper will get any but the choicest and freshest. Briggs' garden seeds stand No. 1 with all who have used them—they never fail "to come up" and have the largest and best yield, and can be bought cheap at Sechler's grocery in the Bush house block.

——Mr. Philip Messinger is around selling his patent castors for sewing machines, It is a nice invention, and doubly worth the money paid for it. It can be used on any machine. Try it for your own satisfaction.

——A small stock of store goods, which Mr. Thomas Allen of Boalsburg had stored in a room in his house, was destroyed by fire, on last Friday. The room was also much damaged. Insured in the Pennsvalley company.

——The meeting of the directors of the L. C. & T. RR., which was to have been held last Tuesday, was postponed in consequence of the absense of Mr. Scott, hence there was no letting of the railroad work. This causes another delay—whether for a month or longer we do not know. This is aggrevating after all the delays we have had, and if there were any use in scolding those railroad dignitaries for the little interest they manifest in our road, and the delays they have permitted in the work we would try it on them with a will.

——We are reliably informed that Messrs. Cooke & Pardee, of Watsontown will erect a saw mill not far from Laurelton at once, and have asked Pres. Miller to have the track extended three-fourth of a mile further west to a point near the old furnace site—most convenient to their mill—as they will be ready to ship lumber by the 1st of July, at the rate of thirty to forty car loads per month. This sounds like business, and in behalf of our friends up the road we would say—"Come on, Messrs Cooke & Pardee, grand old oaks and stately pines are ready to bow to your enterprise and pluck."—*Telegraph.*

——St. Nicholas, for April! This is undoubtedly the most popular magazine for young folks in America, and none deserve better treatment. Its articles, illustrations, etc., are gotten up regardless of cost, to please, amuse and instruct the young, and its great army of readers is growing every day.

——CHILD DROWNED.—On last Monday evening Molly Thompson, daughter of John and Mary Thompson, of Sprucetown, aged about 6 years, was drowned in attempting to cross a foot-log over Laurel run. The child was not found till next day, when the water had carried it nearly a half a mile down the stream.

A SAD SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning last, says the Lewistown Democrat, of 25 ult., Lieut. Hiram McClenahen, residing on James H. Brown's farm near Ziglerville, took his own life by shooting himself with a navy revolver. The ball entered the top of his forehead, and passed downward, causing almost instant death. The act was committed in a dark, back entry of the barn, soon after breakfast. He was found before life was quite extinct by a brother-in-law, who entered the barn to attend to some work. Mr. McC. was about 42 years of age, and stood very high amongst his neighbors as an industrious, upright man. During the late war he was a member of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, and afterward of the 1st Penna. Reserve Cavalry, in which he became Lieutenant of Company C. Deceased left a wife and five children to mourn this sad event.

He had been collector of county and school taxes for 1874, and on account of hard times and other misfortunes had become pecuniarily embarrassed, which fact preyed heavily upon his mind. His friends for weeks past observed a serious change in his health and demeanor, and much concern was felt in consequence, although the act of self-destruction was scarcely apprehended. There is no doubt, however, the deed was committed under mental aberration.

"VATICANISM: an Answer to Reproofs and Replies" By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., auther of "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance." This is a 96 page pamphlet, by Harper & Brothers, New York, price 40 cts. A religious cotemporary says of it, "No work since the Reformation has stirred the public mind throughout England like this paper from the pen of Mr. Gladstone. * * * It ought to be widely read." The Presbyterian says, "The great contest, in which princes and statesmen, and cardinals and bishops, are engaged, may be fully understood by studying this volume." The subjects treated of, among others, are; The Vatican Council and the Infallibility of the Pope. The Vatican Council and Obedience to the Pope. Revived Claims of the Pope, to the Deposing power? to the use of Force, &c.

—It cost Massachusetts over $20,000 to bury Charles Sumner, and they are fretting over it. Well, there is one way, and only one, to make it up again—let those people buy their groceries at Sechler & Co's in the Bush House block, and soon that amount will be saved, because there's where groceries are sold low with a view to have people save their money.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—This flourishing School will open on the 12th of April—under Prof. G. D. Garley—who comes highly recomended as a thorough scholar and experienced Teacher. The School will be classical and normal. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates near the School. For further particulars apply to Geo. Buchanan or J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall, Pa. 2t.

THE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The invention of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine exerts an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangment it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner, and with unspeakably more comfort. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 227 and 229 Broadway, New York.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular, free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

M. E. CONFERENCES—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, met at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The sessions were interesting and the daily and nightly devotional exercises were both interesting and beneficial to all who attended them. Many excellent sermons were delivered and fervent prayers ascended to the Supreme Master from each and every meeting and almost every dwelling in the place. Following are the appointments for

Altoona District.

T M Reese, Presiding Elder, Altoona, Pa.
Altoona—First church—J Curns.
" Eighth avenue—S C Swallow, W J Owens.
" Third charge—J W Leckie.
Hollidaysburg—H C Pardoe.
Duncansville—A W Decker.
Martinsburg—J W Cleaver, R P Campbell.
Williamsburg—J W Haughawout.
Logan Valley—J A Dixon.
Tyrone—R E Wilson.
East Tyrone—
Port Matilda—J Gray.
Milesburg—W Gwynn.
Howard—R H Colburn.
Penn's Valley—G W Bouse.
Bellefonte—G W Miller.
Half Moon—G Guyer.
Pine Grove—J F Bell. (S W Dean).
Warrior's Mark—W H Meminger.
Birmingham—A D McClosky.
Philipsburg—M L Snyser.
Grahamton—H Linn, (E Turner).
Osceola—W W Reese, J B Ague.
Clearfield—B F Stevens.
Woodland—W H Dill.
Clearfield Circuit—J M Clarke.
Curwensville—J B Young.
Lumber City—R H Wharton.
New Washington—W H Norcross.
Glen Hope—W S Hamlin.
Snow Shoe—J F Graig.
Congress Hill—L S Crone.
Pleasant Gap—Rev. Galbraith.
W. Earnshaw, Chaplain N. A. D. S., Dayton, O, and member of Warriorsmark Quarterly Conference.
J. R. Hykes and A. J. Cook, Missionaries to China.

GRAND JURORS—APRIL TERM.

Penn—A Wirt, C W Held.
Spring—M Riddle, Wm Straub, Wm Knap.
Gregg—Thos Decker, Henry Mark.
Miles—J A Miller, Geo Royer.
Benner—P Dale, Jared Roan.
Huston—John Craig.
Harris—C. Dale, Jac Fearer.
Philipsburg—C Manson.
Bellefonte—J A S Mallory, J C Williams.
Howard boro—R Cook, Geo Wistar.
Boggs—B Snyder.
Liberty—D Schenck.
Walker—John Lord.
Milesburg—J F Weaver.
Showshoe—H Stoneroad.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st Week.

Penn—E Krumrine, G W Foote.
Howard—S B Koons, A Holter, M Packer.
Liberty—I Gunsalls. H Thompson.
Haines—Jacob Bower, jr Adam Weaver, T Harper.
Miles—Daniel Brumgard, O Wolf, A Ocker.
Rush—A Frank, J Shoop.
Philipsburg—O P Jones, L A Shearer.
Worth—W W M'Kinney.
Bellefonte—J Mcese.
Harris—Jacob Shurr, S Garner.
Huston—J Sine, M Alexander.
Benner—A W Wagner, A Koch, R Corl.
Boggs—D B Malone, F S Pletcher, J H Linn.
Milesburg—Wm Adams, Jacob Ryman.
Walker—John Decker.
Potter—J A Grove, Chas Smith, Wm Farner.
Howard boro—A Knoll.
Spring—M P Weaver, Wm Stuart, H Miller, S Lingle.
Rush—D W Holt,
Union—G L Peters.

2nd Week.

Potter—L Murray, Jas Sweetwood.
Benner—D Grove, John Siebert, A J Tate.
Curtin—Jacob Noll.
Penn—Jacob Dutweiler, John Keen.
Union—J C Peters.
Bellefonte—J D Gordon, H F Bartly.
Howard—J B Leathers, E Pletcher.
Miles—J Walker, Wm Walker, J Ocker, Jon Walker, Wm Kreamer.
Gregg—Jno Long.
Philipsburg—R Hudson, J W Mattern.
Spring—John Sweeny, J G Larrimore, J Flora.
Liberty—J A Quigley.
Unionville—G Alexander.
Taylor—Jacob Frontz.
Patton—Sam'l E Gray, S Homan.
Halfmoon—S T Gray.
Huston—J W Miles.
Haines—J S Homan, L Mench, C G Bright, Dan Smith.
Snowshoe—Wm M'Kinney.

TRIAL LIST—1st Week—April Term.

Wm Harkins Admr's vs C Wasson, et al.
J M Yocum et al vs Wm Lyon et al.
Commonwealth vs H Brockerhoff.
A Reeder vs Wilson & Carr.
B & F D Ligget vs L A Mackey.
Hahn & Wagner vs Wm Poorman.
Harper Bros vs J V Thomas & Co.
Milliken, Hoover & Co vs J Underwood.
J Brutzman vs J W Scott & Co.
Com of Penn vs Alfred Kramer, et al.
" " vs Jonath Kramer.
" " vs Rebecca Musser.
" " vs Wm L Musser.
Hoffer, Bower & Co vs Annie Peters & Co.
John Hoffer vs Budget M'Gill.
O M'Cann vs Penna RR.

TRIAL LIST—2nd Week.

City of Philadelphia vs Smith Rhoads & Smith.
1st Nat Bank Huntingdon vs Jas Green, et al.
J & G Frazier vs Hale & Co.
Garland & Baugher vs D Z Kline et al.
Com of Penna vs D B Reese, et al.
Todd & Duncan vs B & F D Ligget.
Wm M'Floyd et al vs J S Reed & Co.
John Hoy vs Wm Holt.
Jer M'Alarny vs J J Thompson
Jno Irvin jr vs B Ligget et al.

A burning gas well in Butler county makes summer weather in its neighborhood. The trees are budding and the grass growing in the charmed circle of its influence.

SPOUTING & TINWARE!—You can save money by buying Tinware from R. M. Pruner & Co., Bellefonte,—prices 25 per cent. lower than any other tin-store in the county.
Barn-spoutting 13 cents per foot.
Stove-pipe 12½c per lb.
They take all kinds of country produce in exchange.
Remember—R. M. Pruner & Co., Logan St., Bellefonte. Apr 1 3t.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.

My Agents clear from $5,00 to $20,00 per day selling my Chromos. Send $1.00 for 10 samples, size 8 x 10 inches. Also larger sizes at popular prices. Send for price list and terms to agents.
E. F. ROEBACH,
1 apr. Selin's Grove, Pa.

A TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

Buildings Blown Down And Many Persons Killed.

Augusta, Ga., March 21.—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over here yesterday afternoon. This city being situated in a basin, was protected by the surrounding hills from the fury of the storm. The rainfall was accompanied by hail unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in the loss of life and property. Near Thomson, John L. Stevall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan were badly wounded by falling houses, and several negroes were killed and wounded. At Appling the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston, and others were destroyed. Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Baily were killed; Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded. One end of the Court House was blown in. At Camack every house except one was destroyed. Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado struck a train of cars, demolishing it completely, and killing Tom Gesling instantly.

All the trains coming to Augusta except the Central were delayed, but no serious damage was done to the railroads. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta.

The latest news from Camack says Mrs. Wright had two ribs broken, Mrs. Jones had her back broken, and a son of the Rev. Mr. Pitcher was killed.

At Aikin, S. C., the Catholic church was completely demolished. All telegraph lines North but one are down. The reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, demolishing houses, trees, and fences, and killing persons and stock. Baptists were holdinga meeting at Elm Church, near Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons. Residences and outhouses were demolished on many plantations in Waren, McDuffie, and Columbia counties in Georgia, the destruction extending into Edgefild, Aiken, and Barnwell counties in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards.

Every house on Mrs. P. J. Walton's plantation, including a fine residence, was destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed.

It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property destroyed. It will reach several hundred thousand dollars. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory. The storm was the severest ever known in this section, and the universal destruction unparalleled.

AN INDIAN GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION ATTACKED BY CHINESE.

London, March 20.—A Calcutta despatch to the Times says: The Indian Government Expedition sent out to survey Western China, a member of which was recently murdered, has arrived at Rangoon. An attack was made on it by the Chinese frontier officials, and twenty Chinamen were killed and many wounded. All communication with China on the frontier has been stopped by large bands of armed men. Strong suspicions exist as to the instigators of the attack, but the proofs are at present insufficient.

The Trouble With Burmah.

The King of Burmah is sending 4,000 troops to the Aarcan frontier.

THE TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

Distress in the Devastated District—Terrible Loss of life and Property

Augusta, Ga., March 23.—The path of the tornado on Saturday last was from 200 to 600 yards wide. The cyclone was cylindrical in shape, and rotated with fearful velocity from north to south, The front cloud was as black as night and half a mile high and the rear was illuminated by a bright light. It travelled nearly due east, veering a little to the north. After the devastation at Camak the tornado seems to have divided, one portion going east by north and crossing the Savannah River above, and the other below Augusta both proving equally destructive laying waste everything in their track. Huge trees were broken like reeds and in some instances carried three-quarters of a mile. The tornado was preceded by a dull, heavy roaring, as of heavy artillery in the distance. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes. An eye-witness says the senses were utterly deadened and appalled. There was a crash, a roar and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds. Houses were demolished, and noble oaks that had withstood the storms of a century were snapped in twain, A wail of distress comes up from the devastated district, embracing eight counties in Georgia and two or three in South Carolina. The destruction of property is immense, and the list of killed and wounded appalling.

THE MILITARY AFTER THE GOLD

Omaha, March 24.—Information has been telegraphed General Ord of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram from one of the miners, who recently came out of the Hills, whether he would be permitted to return with reinforcement and provisions, General Ord says: Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians have both gone for your miners. For their sakes, I hope the troops will reach them first, as military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine leaders, burn wagons and destroy outfit.

General Ord has been authorized to put all his cavaly at once into the Sioux country, in which the miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of miners. His orders are removal of the parties, arrest and confine leaders at the nearest military post, burn the wagons, and destroy the outfits.

THE RIVER.

The Lock Haven Republican says: The river at this point is still unbroken, the long-looked for freshet being as yet in the future. The ice is as solid as in mid-winter, and teams can pass over from one side to the other as readily as they did two months ago. The immense body of ice cannot be moved from its pre ent station unles there be rain, as it would be impossible for the small amount of water now in the river, to carry the ice over the dam. Should a gorge occur at this point the water will be forced back over the flats and lower portions of the city, and we may look for a repetition of the scenes of 1865. The gorge still continues between Milton and Watsontown, and the low lands thereabouts are covered to a considerable depth. Our "oldest inhabitants" have never seen the river present such a formidable appearance as it now does, and the tales they tell, are enough to harrow up the souls of of the most hopeful. At the present writing we can, of course, make no approach as to when our freshet will come, but the whole shall be laid before our readers as soon as practicable.

From the the dam at Williamsport up a distance of ten miles, the river is frozen in one solid mass to a depth of twenty four inches. A committee of the City Council, in connection with the Lumberman's Exchange, are taking measures tending to the safety of the city.

Columbia S C. March 16.—A fearful tornado passed over the lower part of Ruchland yesterday. Houses were blown down, two persons killed and several badly wounded, and trees torn up and twisted.

THE SEA.

The Processes Constantly Going On In the Ocean—Prof. Huxley's Last Lecture.

Porf. Huxley lectured, Feb. 22, in the Foresters' hall, in London. He dwelt primarily upon what he believed to be the importance of physical science as a branch not only of the higher, but also of the elementary education of the country, urging that while it was true that the study of the higher branches of natural science required for its pursuit a certain maturity of intellect and advanced knowledge, there was nothing unfeasible in imparting to children some of its more elementary principles. He then launched into a most interesting discourse on "The Sea," limiting his attention in accordance with his additionally expressed edsign to the distribution within it of apparently insignificant and practically invisible creatures with which he said the ocean teemed to such an extent as to convert it into a kind of "living soup."

These minute organisms he described as covering a vast portion of the surface, whence as they died they sank slowly to the bottom, bearing with them their tiny shells or skeletons, which soon became all that was left to tell of their existence. The recent investigations of her majesty's ship Challenger had cast much light upon the history of these creatures, showing that within certain zones—between about fifty-five degrees north and fifty-five degrees south latitude—the organisms thus being constantly precipitated to the bottom of the ocean consisted almost entirely of calcareous foraminiferous bodies, while those in the northern and southern regions beyond had been shown to be exclusively the silicicus shells of the vegetable diomaceae. From the accumulation through countless ages of these myriads of shells it was not difficult to realize that they were gradually, by their agglomeration, producicg deposits of hard, solid matter, so that the Polar regions were becoming gradually enveloped in a stratum of silicious or flinty rock, forming a kind of cap on the bottom of the sea over each end of the globe. So in the more equatorial portions of the sea the bottom was found to consist of carbonate of lime or chalk, formed in a like manner, but from the calcareous foraminiferae and the chalk cliffs which lined our coasts had been shown from microscopical research to be nothing other than the deep sea deposit of an ancient world, modified from its original form by the gradual agency of water and the solvent action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Hence these tiny creatures, insignificant as they might appear, were the means of producing enormous transformations throughout the surface of the earth. Many of the results obtained from the Challenger and other experiments and observations were then cited more minutely in support of the idea that these diatomaceous and foraminiferous deposits were capable of undergoing by various natural processes such transformations as to cause the disappearance of their originally organized structure; and thus much light might be thrown, said the lecturer, on the problems presented by geological formations.

The older geologists had inferred from the absence of recognizable organisms in some of the earlier formations that no life existed in those ages, and it was impossible to say, with certainty, whether or not such was the case, but the whole evidence of the paleontology went to prove that the earliest forms of life must have been vastly simpler than the fossils met with in the earlier strata. From recent researches, however, it had at last been found consistent to reconcile the theories of both biologists and geologists on these matters, and the first gleam of this reconcilement they owed to one who had only that very morning passed away from their midst; one who would be remembered in history as the greatest geologist of his day—his old friend and master, Sir Charles Lyell. That great philosopher had, in his Principles of Geology, given in a charming form his interpretation of these phenomena, showing the subjection of these early rocks to the action of heat, with the consequent possibility of the modification of the form of their original constituents.

Sir Charles Lyell was a geologist of fifty years ago, and fifty years ago the metamorphic actions of water had been but little studied; and no one entertained the idea that clay could by any possibility be the result of vital action. The lecturer then spoke in touching terms of a recent visit which he had paid to the great man, whose memory he honored, when he had discussed with him the results of the Challenger expedition, and had listened to his feeble voice and trembling lips, which had scarcely strength to communicate to him the thoughts passing within his truly great mind. After a few closing remarks on the advantageous application of the study of natural phenomena to the exercise and development of the faculties of reason and observation, even in the very young, Professor Huxley sat down amid prolonged applause, having been listened to with marked attention.

THE IMPENDING FLOOD.

THE ICE GORGE MOVING.

The Lower Part of Lock Haven in Danger.

Lock Haven, Pa., March 28.—Intelligence has been received here this evening that the great gorge at Glen Union, thirteen miles above here has commenced to move, and the west of the Susquehanna overflowed the surrounding country. The greatest anxiety exists among residents along the river bank, and they are already preparing to remove their effects to a place of security. The Fallon House, owned by Mayor W. J. Smith, one of the handsomest and most costly structures of the kind in this section of the State is threatened by the impending flood as it extends nearly to the water's edge. The proprietors commenced to move their property from the lower stories to the upper this afternoon.

The furious mountain streams and general thaw up the river has increased the volume of water so greatly that the Susquehanna has overflowed numbers of valuable farms. The loss is very heavy. Backwater has also forced up currents of Fishing and other creeks, and small bridges have been destroyed. It is also currently reported that three lives have been lost, and it is feared the loss of life may still be greater. From information that can be secured, it is probable the inundation will reach this city late to-night or to-morrow morning. It is probable the deluge will be accelerated by the rain storm, and the lower part of the city be desolated.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning George W. Frost gave a distressing account of the suffering still existing in Nebraska. The people are allowed only four ounces of lard and corn-meal per head daily. The Government funds will be exhausted in ten days.

THE MECHANISM OF MAN.

Wonders at home by familiarity cease to excite astonishment; but hence it happens that many know but little about the "house we live in"—the human body. We look upon the house from the outside, just as a whole or unit, never thinking of the many rooms, the curious passages, and the ingenious internal arrangements of the house, or of the wonderful structure of the man, the harmony and adaptation of all his parts.

In the human skeleton, about the time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about thirty-two feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages thirty pounds, or full one fifth of the entire weight.

The heart is six inches in length and four in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute; 4,200 times per hour; 100,800 per day; 36,772,200 times per year; 2,665,440,000 in three score and ten; and at each beat, two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it; one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute; six hundred and fifty six pounds per hour; seven and three fourths tons per day.—All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe, on an average, 1,200 times per hour; inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces; of a female, two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly by the spinal marrow. These nerves together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" out-numbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled!

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one fourth to one eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little Drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Man is made marvellously. Who is eager to investigate the curious, to witness the wonderful works of Omnipotent Wisdom, let him not wander the wide world round to seek them, but examine himself. "The proper study of mankind is man."

BISMARK IN DEBATE.

Bismark is by no means a finished, not even a ready or natural, orator. The knightly appearance of the Prince, his ease of manner, and, above all, his reputation as diplomatist and statesman, would lead us to suppose him an orator—either one who would deliver a profound and well-arranged speech without hesitation or effort, or, still more, an orator of natural eloquence, whose words and figures would flow from his lips as the creations of the moment, and entrance or enkindle the hearts of his hearers. But this is not the case. Occasionally he may be seen at his desk winging his way rapidly with his quill over a narrow strip of paper, while some member is on the platform. All know what this means, and at a slight bow of his head the President announces that Prince Bismark, Chancellor of the Empire, has the floor. As he rises there is a general demand for silence all over the House with the exclamation, "He is speaking!" He inclines his body toward the Assembly, winds his thumbs around each other, and casts an occasional glance at the House; but he stops, hesitates, sometimes even stammers, and corrects himself; he seems to struggle wish his words, which ascend unwillingly to his lips; after two or three there will be a short pause, when one can almost hear a suppressed swallow. He speaks without gesture, feeling, or emphasis, and often fails in the accentuation of final syllables, so as to weaken his thought. One wonders if this is the man with a parliamentary career behind him of more than a quarter of a century, during which period he has been in every legislative body of his country, meeting with bitterest opposition from the Liberal party in his early career, parrying their most caustic words in kind, replying, with wonderful presence of mind, by the wittiest impromptues or the most cutting sarcasm. It is the same man, and presently he will prove it. Gradually his speech flows with more warmth, and unfolds its peculiar attraction; a series of original, fresh, gritty, and significant expressions, which tell more by their power than their beauty. His speeches are collections of sentences rather than the development of a smooth and logical train of reasoning. Many of them have gone into history as proverbial, such as "Cataline existences," "Blood and iron," "Austria must move its center of gravity toward the Orient," etc. Some months ago, after listening to long diatribes about the evils of the recent wars, and the burdens which they have brought upon the people as a nation, he quietly arose and said: "After each one of the recent wars the nation has enjoyed a greater amount of parliamentary liberty than before them." This was so strikingly true that it was folly to argue that they had led to tyranny. And he closed by saying; "But nevertheless, gentlemen, the German nation has a right to expect from us that we shall prevent the return of such a catastrophe, and I am convinced that the allied governments desire nothing so much as to effect this purpose." With this beautiful admonition, simple though dignified, and expressed with feavor, he electrified the audience as if he were the greatest orator, and then sat down amid deafening applause from all parts of the House. Thus, with apparently no oratorical power, he seldom takes the floor without confirming his nation in the belief that, take him all in all, he is a statesman such as Germany has never before enrolled in the annals, and whom the world at large may well envy her in possessing.—*Prof. Wm. Wells; in Scribner for April.*

THE TIMES.

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REGISTER'S NOTICES.—

The following accounts have been Examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte for allowance and confirmation on Wednesday, the 28th day of April A. D. 1875.

The account of Edwin J. Deshler M. D., Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Cronemiller late of Haines twp, Centre county deceased.

The account of David Fye and David Dennis administrators of the estate of John Bloom late of Ferguson twp, Centre county dec'd.

The final account of Daniel J. Decker, guardian of Mary E. Decker, Lydia A. Decker, Perry Decker, and Sarah E Decker, children of Conrad Decker late of Potter twp, dec'd.

The account of Martin Dolan administrator of Samuel Hollabaugh, as filed by T. M. Hall and Michael Dolan administraters of Martin Dolan late of Milesburg Centre county, dec'd.

The account of A. S. Zimmerman and J. C. Zimmerman administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits of John Zimmerman late of Walker twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of John F. Heckman administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Elizabeth Heckman late of Gregg twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of John Liggit and James Waggoner administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Matthias Waggoner late of Liberty twp, dec'd

The account of Orlanda Thomas administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Shilling late of Harris twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Aaron D. Weaver and Jesse Wert administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Solomon Wert late of Haines twp, dec'd

The account of George J. Korman and John Korman, executors of the Estate of Andrew Korman late of Haines twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The partial account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrator of the Estate of Jacob S. Awl late of Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Cyrus J. Weaver, minor son of Solomon Weaver late of Miles twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shuey and Felix Shuey, executors of the last will and testament of John Shuey late of Harris twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of John B. Hartswick, executor of the last will and testament of Henry Hartswick late of Harris twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Jacob R. Rishel administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Daniel Rishel, sr, late of Miles twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The final account of Michael P. Weaver and A. H. Steel, administrators of the Estate of Elizabeth Ewil, late of Spring twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of John Rishel Esq. Guardian of Samuel Stover miner child of Geo. Stover, late of Gregg twp, dec'd and agent of John P. Taylor and Benjamin Stover, administrators of the said decedent to receive and pay out the money arising from the State of Real Estate of said decedent.

The account of Samuel Crotzer Executor of the Estate of Joseph Crotzer of the Personal Estate of Jane Crotzer, dec'd

The Executorship account of Jacob Dinges Executor of the Estate of John Dinges late of Penn twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Weston administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Joseph G. Crocket, late of Worth twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Sebastain Musser and D. A. Musser Executor in the last will and testament of Philip B. Musser, late of Penn twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The trustee account of John From Sr. Daniel Rhoads Surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A Thomas, late of Bellefonte Borough, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Aaron Lukenbaugh, guardian of Nancy Ellen Segnor miner child of Simon Segnor, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

The final account of George Behrer Executor in the last will and testament of David Behrer, late of Patton twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The account of George Behrer administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Regina Behrer, late of Patton twp, Centre county, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of John Curtin guardian of Robert, Minnie, Harry, and Amelia Sailor minor children of—— Sailor, dec'd.

The final account of the Estate of Daniel Kerr, late of Potter twp, dec'd as filed by W. W. Spangler Executor of Jacob Spangler, dec'd who was the Executor of Daniel Kerr.

The account of John Hoffer Guardian of J. H. Shuey miner child of Kilen Shuey, late of Harris twp, Centre county, dec'd.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Bellefonte Mar. 27, '75. J. H. MORRISON, Register.

MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, March 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine western and state $4 50@4 75; common to good $5 05@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra $5 50@6; extra Ohio $4 95@6 65. Wheat dull and heavy. No 1 spring $1 22@1 28; No 3spring $1 12@1 15; No 2 Chicago $1 15½@1 18; No 2 Northwest $1 17@1 18; No 2 Milwaukee $1 17@1 20; winter red western $1 25@1 28. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 01. Barley scarce at $1 55. Corn western 73½@87½c; yellow 87@78c. Oats scarce and firmer, mixed western 69@71c; white 71@73c. Hay firm; Rio 16½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7@8c; prime 8½c. Petroleum steady; refined 14½. Eggs 31@32c. Butter firm; 13 a22c for western. Clover seed quiet; western 11a11½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring 98a99c; No 2 95c gilt edge spot; 93½c seller April; 97½c seller May; 98½c seller June; No 3 90a90½c. Corn No 2 mixed 68a68½c regular; 68a70c fresh spot; 67½a68½ seller April. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 55½c bid for spot or seller April; 56½c bid seller May. Rye steady; No 1 88a89. Barley, No 2 $1 05 spot; $1 seller April. Clover seed at $6 25 a 7. Lard scarce, firm and higher; $14 12½ spot; 14 12½a15 seller April.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, March 29.—and in fair demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 25@5 37½ Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 25@6. High grades $6 25@8. Wheat—red $1 26@1 28, amber $1 28@1 30. Corn—yellow mixed 84@85c. Oats in fair demand; white 68@69½c; mixed 65@67c. Lard 14½@14¾c. Clover seed in good demand at $11 50. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county firsts 25@27c; do seconds 21@24c; western firsts 18@20c; do seconds 16@17c; Cheese firm 16@16¾c. Eggs quiet; western 26@28c.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for license, and their petition will be presented at the next term of Court:

John Spangler....., Potter.....Hotel
George W. Hasson.....Worth .....Tavern
Daniel Garman...Bellefonte.....
Jonathan Kreamer.....Penn.....Tavern
Gottlieb Haag.....Spring... "
Henry Robb..... Walker "
A. Baum.....Bellefonte.....Liquor Store
Jas. Pasmore .....Philipsburg..Tavern
M. L. Leitzel .....Potter..... "
Rebecca Musser .....Millheim..... "
J. H. Odenkirk .....Potter.....Hotel

AARON WILLIAMS,
29 11 3t. Prothonotary

THE ADJUSTABLE

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints About Work.

As the snow and ice disappear, much rubbish that has collected during the winter will be uncovered. Those who live in the country are too careless about matters affecting the health. Foul surface water frequently flows into the well. Cesspools and barnyards overflow and saturate the ground, which gives off dangerous vapors under the influence of the sun's warmth. Fevers of various kinds and other diseases attack old and young. To clean until all danger is removed, should be the first work of spring. The cellar under the house must not be overlooked.

A farmer should be provided with waterproof boots and overcoat, in which to work about drains, ditches, and wet barnyards. There are several kinds of rubber clothing, but that which is not subject to crack is the best.

Every farmer must decide for himself if it is better for him to hire help and cultivate more land, or cultivate less land and do without help. But it is cheaper to pay for help than to let work get behind, or to leave necessary work undone. The best help is the cheapest. A married laborer is as a rule the steadiest. Besides, he need not be boarded in the house, to the serious inconvenience of the family, and the destruction of domestic privacy. Farmers who hire constant help, should provide a dwelling for the men, where they may be boarded by one of themselves. Farm laborers should be paid every week or every month; these short settlements prevent mistakes and disputes. Cash purchases more than credit.

Drains must be examined, lest they become choked and water remain upon the crops. Stagnant water is injurious not only to all vegetation, but to stubble land, but much benefit may be gained by turning the spring wash from roads on to meadows or pastures, and causing it to spread as much as possible.

Top-dressing meadows or fall grain will be found useful. Spread the manure evenly upon the snow, if any remains, and go over it with a Thomas harrow, or the brush harrow, as soon as the ground is dry enough.

Surface water should not be allowed to remain upon roads or paths, or in ruts. Let it off, and fill up the holes or ruts with dry earth or gravel from a bank. A dry road will stand many times as much wear as one that is wet and muddy. Paths should be made dry, or planks laid down for walks over soft ground. When wet ground gets puddled, it takes a long time to dry.

Grass and clover seed may be sown upon the last snow with great ease and regularity. Each strip may be sown exactly, without missing or overlapping, as the seed can be readily seen upon the surface. The seed will not be injured, as it will not vegetate until the ground becomes warm.

A good supply of green fodder never comes amiss. Cows at pasture will always eat a meal of fresh-cut green fodder, and it helps the milk pail. An acre or two of fall plowed ground should be liberally top-dressed with manure, and sown early with oats and peas, or barley and vetches. The ground must be made rich. Two and one-half bushels of oats or barley, and one and one-half of peas or vetches, should be sown.

Early pasturing is a mistake. The stock is made dissatisfied, and lose their appetite for dry food. Trampling is very injurious to the soft soil, which does not recover from it for several years. The injury to the grass is serious. Never pasture a meadow in the spring.—*Agriculturist.*

The Culture of Grapes.

The spring of the year is as good a time to set the vines as the fall—indeed, somewhat preferable, an authority tells us. No deeper spading of the earth is necessary than for growing vegetables; nor does the soil require any more fertilizing than for a crop of corn. No manure, however, should be put in immediate contact with the roots of the vines, but place it over them, after they have been covered about two inches with fine soil; then the ground may be made as rich as you please around the vines to the distance of ten feet, to which distance the roots will extend in two or three years, if the soil be quite mellow.

Grapevines should not be set nearer than six feet apart, and eight to twelve feet are better for very thrifty vines like the Concord. In vineyard culture eight by eight is the usual distance to set them. The vines on being planted should be cut back to three or four eyes, or down to two, if you please, and as the young canes shoot one may in each case the first year should more than two come be allowed to grow, and those the strongest and best. Some writers recommend allowing but one cane to grow the first year; but I think it better to grow two, which should be cut back at the end of the year to about half their length, getting the canes for future bearing from the lower part of the vines.

Vines should, when two years old, be set about eight inches deep, the roots spread, and the earth trodden firmly upon them. A trellis should always be used in gardens to train vines upon; also in vineyards where thrifty, long-caned vines are grown.

Pruning is an art that is learned fully only by experience. The canes grown the previous year bear the fruit in all cases; therefore, such canes are to be saved—as many of the largest and longest as you think the vines can support. As a general rule, not over one-third of the canes of vines in full growth should be pruned out. The best time to prune is in November; but when not done then it should be done in March or April, before the sap begins to flow.

Butter Packages.

The modes of packing butter at Herkimer, N. Y., and at St. Albans, Vt., are very similar. At both places the packing and shipping are done mostly in winter, and the firkins are called Welsh tubs. These are constructed of spruce, with top wider than bottom, and large enough to hold fifty or sixty pounds. A cover is made of half-inch boards, with a hoop around it that projects and clasps the top of the tub, and resembles closely the lid of a cheese box. When shipped a circular piece of muslin is laid over the top of the butter, and a little salt spread over the muslin, and the cover put on and strapped down with three pieces of tin or leather. The advantage of these tubs consists in their convenient size and cheapness. Spruce gives less taste to butter than most other kinds of timber, and hence butter is often packed in them without proper preparation. A taste is soon imparted to the butter next to the wood, and the insufficient protection from the air on top renders them unsuitable for long keeping or long transportation. The firkins and half firkins so much in vogue in other markets, are little used in either of the places named, nor are the machinery and apparatus for packing butter in the West employed.

Matter in the Mails.

The United States Congress, in trying to separate express and postal matter, and to exclude the former from the mails by placing on it a higher rate of postage, has failed to make a discrimination that is entirely just. In placing the rate on transient printed matter at one cent per ounce, books will be thrown out of the mails entirely for short distances. A paper of fair size, when issuing a triple or quadruple sheet, will cost almost as much for postage by the single copy as the price for which it is sold. A paper weighing three ounces, by this law, taken one mile in the United States mails, will cost three cents postage. To take the same paper to Europe will cost only two cents postage. The great anxiety to help the express companies by the United States postal authorities has been at the expense of the people.

No Whitewashing.—A jury of inquest considering the disaster at St. Andrew's Church, was directed by the coroner not to bring in a "whitewashing," verdict. "It will not do," he said, "to make Divine Providence responsible for the culpable negligence and incapacity of men."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as Passed by Congress.

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government we recognize the quality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to the citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or other wise; and any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

Dissipation in Nevada.

The State of Nevada, says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, with 55,000 people, has nine hundred licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each sixty-one inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of sixty cents per capita. The number of licensed liquor saloons in the leading towns and cities of the State is as follows: Virginia, two hundred; Gold Hill, fifty; Carson, fifty-one; Reno, thirty; Elko, twenty-four; Eureka, seventy-nine; Austin, twenty-eight; Hamilton, eleven; Pioche, forty-nine.

There are two hundred and fifty places in Storey county where liquors are retailed. The aggregate receipts of these saloons are $10,000 daily. This is at the rate of $300,000 per month, or $3,600,000 yearly. To produce this amount, the daily labor of 2,500 miners at $4 per day would be required. In the saloons of Storey county is therefore spent daily in the purchase of liquors a sum equal to that earned by about all the miners in the county. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in Storey county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gambling. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games, which are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of the games at $3,000 daily. We have therefore:

Expended in liquors daily	$10,000
Expended in gambling daily	3,000
Total	$13,000
Or monthly	$390,000
Or yearly	$4,680,000

Which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

Farm Laborers in Scotland.

A case of considerable interest has occurred in Scotland, where a land-owner has been held responsible, and actually fined, for housing a farm servant in his employ in a dwelling unfit to be used. At Perth a farm servant sued his employer for damages for breach of contract in not providing him with a habitable house. From the evidence it appeared that the house in question was in a most lamentable condition. It had an old thatch roof, through which the rain and snow descended to such an extent that the floor of the house was flooded in winter time, to the extreme discomfort of the tenant and his family. No proper repairs were made, and the man left his work, in which course he was justified, and a compensation of £7 awarded him, in addition to £3 of costs. It is believed that this case will have a wholesome effect upon the lodgings of farm servants in Scotland.

A Feature of the Case.

As a feature of the silver mine speculation in the West, it is said that some newspaper men were induced to publish articles calculated to increase the prevailing excitement by having stock carried for them—that is, held at their disposal without their having paid any money for it—with the stipulation, however, that they were not to sell until certain figures were reached, which, unfortunately for them, were never attained at all. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that one newspaper man in that city was permitted to dream of a million for a short time; but he was only carried, and never had the power to realize. Another is said to have had $60,000 dangled before his eyes for weeks, but he could never touch the tempting prize, because stocks had not been worked up to the figures agreed upon. Stocks went down and they had nothing left but the feast of the imagination on which they had lived.

A Scarlet Fever Remedy.

A Buffalo physician offers the following method of treating scarlet fever, which he asserts is reliable, and if faithfully carried out will prevent deaths in four-fifths of the cases that might prove fatal. Scarlet fever should be treated by administering to adults one teaspoonful of brewer's yeast in three tablespoonfuls of water, sweetened, three times daily; and if the throat is much swollen gargle with yeast, and as often as necessary they should apply yeast mixed with corn meal as a poultice. Continue to give catnip tea freely for several days to keep eruption out of the skin.

VIGILANTES VS. REGULATORS.

A Chapter of Border History—Three Men Killed and Twenty Banished.

Elijah Gibbs, hero or desperado, whichever it may be, has a ranch near Helena, Col., and about seventy miles northwest of Canon City. The house is an ordinary log cabin, having a single door and window on the south side. The roof is thatched and sodded. This was the home of Gibbs and his wife and two children, and upon the night of the attack there were with them a Mrs. Hutchinson and her little child.

During the past year or two there have sprung up among the settlers on Brown and Gas creeks two secret organizations ostensibly for the purposes of protection and for the punishment of crime. One band, headed by Elijah Gibbs, and numbering about thirty men, living on Brown creek, called themselves "The Regulators." The other party claimed the name of "Vigilantes," and the members lived on Cook creek. Between them arose the most bitter and deadly hostility. Gibbs was aroused by the Vigilantes about midnight. "Get up and come out. We want you," said the leader. "We will give you ten minutes to get out of the house; we will give you fifteen minutes to get out with your family. If you are not quick about it we will burn you, house and all."

Gibbs prepared for a vigorous defense. The Vigilantes went around to the north side of the house, and made preparations to set it on fire, but the logs were soaked with moisture, and would not catch. Finally they came around to the south side of the house, and commenced piling hay and wood against the door. Sam Boone had struck a match, and was in the act of stooping down to light the fire when Gibbs took aim at him with a six shooter revolver through a chink in the heavy slab shutters of the window, and sent a ball through his right breast. Boone fell back, exclaiming: "Boys, he's got me." The party then dropped back a few yards, and huddled together for a minute's conference. Some one cried out: "Charge the door." Gibbs fired two more shots, in quick succession, hitting one of the Reeds and Benjamin F. Kane. Both men dropped, and as they fell the gun of one of them in striking the ground was discharged, and the whole load of fifty-four buckshot riddled the body of David C. Boone, killing him instantly. Gibbs followed up this with a sally from the door, and the whole party fled in consternation, followed by a bullet from the settler's rifle, which struck one of the Vigilantes in the side, knocking his revolver from its scabbard, but doing no further injury. The next morning Gibbs surrendered himself to Justice Cowen (a Regulator), and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Gibbs, with his brother William, Lewis Gilliland and Justice Cowen then armed themselves heavily and rode over into South Park, putting three days of hard riding between themselves and the excited Vigilantes.

After their flight the Vigilantes succeeded in enlisting on their side the sympathy and co-operation of nearly all outside of the two bands. Thirty arrests were made. Twelve of the Vigilantes were selected as a jury from what is known as the Committee of Safety. The prisoners were put through summary trials, and twenty of them were convicted of being connected with the obnoxious band. The sentence in each case was banishment from the country. The severest sentence was just twelve hours in which to leave, and from this time until ninety days was given.

The Law of Lay-Over Tickets.

In 1871 James E. Boyce set out for Chicago from San Francisco by the Pacific railroads and the Rock Island, having as baggage, duly checked, a trunk and box of photographs. At Ashton, Ia., being unable to travel through ill-health, he left the train and remained over on a lay-over ticket, arriving there October 11, 1871. His baggage reached here October 6, and was destroyed in the great fire. He brought suit to recover its value, and in the circuit court was recovered a part, certain articles not pertaining to an ordinary traveler's equipment not being allowed for. The supreme court reversed this judgment, the most interesting part of the decision reading as follows:

The baggage of a passenger was usually delivered to him on his arrival at his destination, and if, for any reason, he failed to call for it, the common carrier had a right to store it in a warehouse and become a warehouseman only. Such storage was for the benefit of the passenger, and public interest did not demand that a railroad company should be responsible as common carrier after a reasonable time to claim and take away baggage, nor ought the passenger to be able to extend its liability for his own convenience nor by reason of the inevitable accident to himself.

It was contended that the company consented to the delay by giving the "lay-over" ticket. But it was under no legal liability to do this, and it was done for the humane purpose of accommodating the passenger who was unphysically unable to pursue his journey. This was no fault of the company, and if it was willing to oblige him in his extremity its responsibility ought not for that reason to be enlarged, for had his sickness been prolonged it would certainly be unreasonable to compel the company to still be responsible for his baggage.

Diphtheria and Its Cause.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in a house, writes a physician, without evidence of importation from without, still more when several cases occur together or in quick succession, there will be good reason to suspect that sewers, cesspools or contaminated water may be the source of the disease. My belief is that, in a very large proportion of cases, there is as close a relationship between diphtheria and insanitary conditions as exists between typhoid fever and similar insanitary conditions; and I scarcely need say that, if this be so, the general recognition of the fact is of the greatest importance with reference to the adoption of preventive measures. There is reason to believe that more harm would result from ignorance of the filth origin of diphtheria than from practically ignoring its infectiousness. Many instances have come to my knowledge in which fetid fecal emanations have appeared to be the direct cause of diphtheria.

The Force Bill.

The Force bill, which created so much excitement during the last days of the United States Congress, proposes to suspend the *habeas corpus* at the President's will. There is a provision which makes it a felony for two or more persons to interfere with the execution of United States laws, punishable with imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $10,000; and still another provision makes it a felony for two or more persons to conspire to overthrow any State government; while another puts all State elections under the control of the United States officials; another makes it a presumptive act of intimidation if a person is found with firearms, concealed or otherwise, on election or registration day. The last clause declares that the intimidation of State voters is a crime against the United States, and provides that whoever kills a person carrying out these provisions shall be hanged.

A Remarkable Trial.

A murderer has been tried and sentenced under the new law of Connecticut, which allows a man to elect whether he will be tried by a jury or by two judges. The accused, who was charged with the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, elected to be tried by judges, and by them was found to be guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The new law, says a New York paper, seems to be just, and appears to work well. Where two judges act as the jury, there is little opportunity for trickery or evasion, and a general certainty of securing justice. In such cases, too, an appeal is improbable, and a case may be regarded as definitely settled. The working of the new law may prove so beneficial as to deserve imitation in our own State. It certainly will protect an innocent man from the unthinking clamor of the populace.

A DISEASE OF THE WINTER.

Pneumonia Scientifically Discussed by a State Medical Association.

Never before has pneumonia raged so severely as this season. It and diphtheria have attracted the attention of the medical faculty everywhere. At a late meeting of the New York Medical Society Dr. Peters read a paper, from which we make the following extracts:

Pneumonia signifies inflammation of the air-cells and intercellular passage, without any necessary complications with bronchitis or pleurisy. The air-cells are lined with a very thin membrane, without mucous follicles, and are covered with squamous epithelium, instead of the cylindrical and ciliated variety which lines the air-tubes. This sharp demarkation frequently prevents disease of the air-cells from extending to the air-tubes, and keeps bronchitis from developing into pneumonia except under unusual circumstances. Exposure to cold, raw air is the most common cause of pneumonia; hence it is more prevalent during the winter months. Individuals of all ages and conditions of life are liable to pneumonia after sudden changes in the temperature, and some comparatively robust persons have been attacked by this malady after exposure to extreme inclemencies of the weather, or when temporarily debilitated by overwork, fasting, or after having made some improper changes in their clothing. Individuals have also been attacked who have been suffering previously from a disorder of the liver, skin and kidneys, termed by Murchison lithemia, or lithic condition of the system and blood, which may be regarded as a modified form of uræmia. A number of cases also arise from the chilling of the body, commonly called "catching cold," and an equal number of attacks are developed spontaneously, without any special exposure to cold.

Every physician has had occasion to observe that in certain persons, who habitually have an excess of lithates in their excretions, these will cease to be eliminated on the event of a local inflammation, or an ordinary febrile cold or catarrh, but they will be discharged in abundance on the subsidence of the fever. In such cases the retention of the lithates in the system has probably determined the local inflammation, and when nature casts them out again the disease subsides. If a person however robust be subject to the disarrangement of his liver and kidneys, with its consequent lithæmic condition of the blood, he will take cold easily, and if he becomes exposed to cold and wet weather, or to a draught of cold air, he will readily receive a check of perspiration or a suppression of the functions of the skin. The latter event is a much more important disorder than a retention of a certain quantity of watery fluid which should be cast out through the pores of the skin, although it is calculated that from twenty-four to thirty ounces of insensible perspiration is naturally exhaled per day, or about one ounce per hour, which is about one-half the quantity of the visible secretion of the kidneys, which should amount to about forty-eight ounces per day, or two ounces per hour. It is calculated that one hundred and fifty grains of urea are cast out by the healthy skin in twenty-four hours; while the kidneys, whose principal office is to do this, only excrete five hundred grains. Besides this, there are lactic, formac, butyric, and sudoric acids in the normal perspiration, the excretion of all of which is prevented by a chill of the surface. Hence a slight form of uræmic contamination of the blood will be added to pre-existing lithæmia.

Poverty, with low living, residence in the foul air of large towns and close rooms, when varied by occupations involving exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, especially if complicated with intemperance, are justly regarded as among the principal causes of pneumonia in those cold seasons which are marked by a very low range of temperature, interrupted by sudden and great changes of weather. Yet extremes will meet, and the votaries of pleasure and fashion who are too delicately fed and thinly clad, who become overheated in crowded rooms, will also suffer, as well as the robust, plethoric, and good liver. Therefore, it is fair to assume that a very large number of cases of pneumonia occurring in persons of good circumstances might have been avoided by the exercise of a little more care in their manner of dressing and living. A timely resort to some bilious or renal medicine would promptly remove the lithic or other contamination of the system and blood. But when pneumonia has already commenced it becomes necessary to deal with an inflammation of the air-cells and of the so-called intercellular spaces, which pass between them and form the terminations of the air-tubes. The largest of these are only one-seventieth part of an inch in diameter, but it is estimated that there are 600,000,000 of them in the two lungs. The approximate weight of the lungs in the adult is about two and one-half pounds, and they have a capacity for containing about three hundred cubic inches of air, with a power of expansion of 132 square feet, or more than eight times that possessed by the skin. The inside of the air-cells is exposed to all the injuries which can be inflicted upon them by the very cold, and often very foul air which individuals are occasionally obliged to breathe, and sometimes they are thus forced into a condition remotely resembling a frost-bite, and at other times are absolutely crowded and poisoned by the inhalation of foul air.

The outside of the air cells is almost equally exposed to danger, being surrounded by five meshes of the exceedingly small capillary blood vessels which intervene between the terminal branches of the pulmonary arteries and the commencing ones of the pulmonary veins. The pulmonary veins convey all the venous and impure blood of the body to the lungs to act outside the air cells, in order to be revivified by contact with the oxygen of the air, which comes to it through the air tubes. Thus the air cells are always in close contact with very impure blood, for the space between them and the pulmonary capillary blood vessels is only one two hundred and fortieth part of an inch. If the system and blood of the patient be healthy and pure, a favorable form of inflammation will arise, which is dangerous only from its extent. But if the blood be previously contaminated from any cause, a more or less unhealthy inflammation will be excited, which may become formidable. The danger of the disease depends primarily upon how many of the air cells become inflamed. If only one-third of one lung is involved, the case will almost certainly recover, provided the patient was previously healthy. If the upper lobe or third of either lung becomes inflamed, the symptoms are more serious; there is apt to be delirium, and the case will not recover so promptly or certainly. The gravity of the case increases in strict proportion when one-half or the whole of one lung is inflamed, or parts of both. The constitution of the patient must next be regarded, especially his previous state of health and the condition of his internal organs.

Engaging in Strikes.

There was before the New York Legislature a bill making it conspiracy to engage in strikes. The workingmen's associations opposed it. An exchange said: The right of man to work or not to work, as he pleases, for what wages are offered him, is indefeasible. It includes the right to strike. It also includes the right to work when other men strike, and the rights of 25,000 men are neither more nor less sacred than the rights of one man. We quite agree with the remonstrants that it is wrong to oppress the workingman. We disagree with them only in what seems to be their claim that the workingman is oppressed when he is forbidden to break the head of another workingman who chooses to work when he chooses to be idle.

A city chap visited the Snakers at Lebanon some time since, and as he wandered through the village encountered a stout Learty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him: "Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished man by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Steamers arriving in United States ports report having seen many wrecks at sea, the wrecks generally deserted by the crews.....The Kansas Legislature adjourned without voting a penny to the grasshopper-stricken regions of the State.....The civil service reform in force for the selection of employees by the United States government has been abandoned by order of the President.....In Schenectady, N. Y., Cotes, charged with murder, was tried and found guilty all in one day.....In the case of Strander, the colored wife murderer in Virginia, sentenced to be hanged, a stay of proceedings has been granted.....Two children of Wm. Thomas, a colored man, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were burned while their mother was out after water. The eldest was a boy three years old, who died a few minutes after the mother returned, and the youngest, a baby, had its legs burned to a crisp up to the knees.....A boiler exploded in Rushville, Ind., killing two persons instantly and seriously injuring four others .....In New Hampshire the vote for Governor was so close that their was no choice by the people, and the election of Governor goes to the Legislature.....About one thousand men have joined the new Black Hills expedition to start this spring.....In Atlanta, Georgia, a colored barber joined with others in visiting saloons and testing the Civil Rights question. He lost his patronage by it, and this so worked upon his mind that he committed suicide.

The National Butter and Egg Association of the United States refused, by a close vote, to condemn the artificial coloring of butter.....Tolls on the New York and Erie canals are to be largely reduced this season.....Indiana and Minnesota have just refused to pass the compulsory education laws.....Andrew Johnson denies that he bought his seat in the United States Senate, and courts an investigation.....Count Valmaseda, the new Governor-General of Cuba, has arrived in Havana and issued a proclamation, promising to introduce needed reforms, and announcing that the war against the insurgents will be vigorously carried on.....The jury in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case in England have found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery, and the judge has granted the decree *nisi*, with costs.....The ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics in Mexico continues, and disturbances are threatened.....Brigham Young has been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of $25 for contempt of court in neglecting to pay Ann Eliza's lawyers' fees within the time fixed by the court.

John Mitchel was elected to the English Parliament from Tipperary by 2,368 majority. ..... The National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has suspended.....Joshua Griffin, colored, was hanged at Delair, Md., for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, and George Wheeler, colored, was hanged at Easton, Md., for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Whitman.....State Engineer Thompson, of Louisiana, reports that their is imminent danger of crevasses in that State, and that at some points the levees have already begun to cave in.....It is announced that the party now in the Black Hills will, if necessary, be driven out by troops, and others will be prevented from entering.....The *Voce di Verita* says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics of America and of making the progress of Catholicism in the United States.....A $50,000 fire occurred at Stillwater, N. Y.....The United States Freedmen's Bank is said to be in a much worse condition than supposed, and little will be realized from it.

The cotton and woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia have resolved that no advance will be made on the present rate of wages..... A bill is before the Canadian Parliament to organize a Northwestern Territory outside of Manitoba, with territorial officers.....Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer B. H. Hart on the Mississippi river.....James H. Costley, convicted of the murder of Miss Julia Hawkes, was sentenced to death in the supreme court in Dedham, Mass.....A stranger went into a machine shop in New York, threw himself between two large cog-wheels, and was ground to pieces .....Two girls who ran away from the Philadelphia Normal School to join a theatrical company were arrested in Baltimore. .....Some colored politicians in Montgomery, Ala., swore out a warrant for Col. Wagner and his ticket agent. The former was discharged, and the latter bound over in $500 to appear at the next term of the court. This case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel engagements for Montgomery.

There are about fifty thousand Indians in the Black Hills region, over forty thousand of whom are fed by the United States government.....The Indiana Legislature has repealed the Baxter liquor law and passed a license law in its stead.....In calling for information relative to the Black Hills, Mr. Ingalls, in the United States Senate, said: Everything indicated that the country was on the verge of one of the subtle contagions called a gold fever, which would result in the ruin of many.....The Virginius treaty between the United States and Spain has been signed. Eighty thousand dollars is paid by Spain for the relief of the families of the murdered prisoners.....The natives of Assam massacred a surveying party commanded by a British lieutenant and consisting of sixty-three Sepoys and coolies.....The Morris Run Coal Company made an assignment with liabilities $800,000 and $3,000,000 assets.....In Philadelphia a foreigner was denied naturalization, for the reason that he was an infidel.....The new American Cardinal McCloskey is sixty-four years of age and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. .....Through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan much damage has been done by hail storms.... It is estimated that there were six million tons of ice in the Port Jervis gorge shortly after it formed.

The result of the Louisiana arbitration will give the Conservatives the lower House of the Legislature, but will retain a small Republican majority on the joint ballot.....The United States Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, postponed the Pinchback case until next December..... Ex-Congressman Parker has been appointed by President Grant to be chief-justice of the supreme court for the territory of Utah.....The Austrian Powder Company's mills, five miles from Cleveland, Ohio, blew up lately, killing three of the employees..... A mysterious poisoning case took place in Chicago, from the effects of which a mother and infant died. Three other children are very ill. The police arrested the father. .....General Cabrera, the well-known Carlist leader, has declared for King Alfonso and has been denounced a traitor by his late companions in arms.....The United States Secretary of War has informed General Sherman that all expeditions to the Black Hills must be stopped as long as the present treaty with the Indians exists.....The steamer Lewis was burned while coaling at Chester, Ill., and five lives were lost.

The ice-gorge at Port Jervis was swept out by a freshet which overflowed the town, causing a damage of $50,000, and carrying away two bridges, one a railway bridge valued at $140,000, and another a suspension bridge worth $40,000.....The Emma Silver Mining Company has been ordered to file a bond, to cover costs in its suit for the recovery of $5,000,000, by Judge Donohue, of the New York supreme court.....The Lincolnshire handicap, run at Lincoln, England, was won by The Gunner. The favorite was badly beaten. .... Messrs. Siordet & Co., well-known London merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at $2,000,000.....The New York Assembly passed the bill protecting incorporated banks by a vote of sixty-six yeas to forty nays.....A Camden (N. J.) school teacher was arrested and put under bonds for whipping a scholar.... We have further reports of loss of life in Utah by snow slides.... The old man arrested in Arizona confesses that he is John Bender. He denies committing the Kansas murders, but says that John and Kate, his son and daughter, did. He says he separated from them in Texas, where they all went to from Kansas, and came to New Mexico and subsequently to Arizona. John, Kate, and the old woman were together when he left them.

TOOTH POWDER.—Mix equal portions of powdered chalk and charcoal, adding a small quantity of powdered curd soap. This simple recipe not only cleanses the teeth, but is a preservative against decay.

An Interesting Story.

A very interesting story is now current in New York city in fashionable and philanthropic society.

According to this narrative, a lady of advanced years and great social distinction, who is conspicuous for her energetic and efficient benevolence, had her pocket picked recently of a wallet containing about $600, a large portion of which she had collected for a well-known and most deserving charity, of which she is a prominent manager. Of this sum a part was in checks and the rest in bank notes. She was greatly disturbed at the loss, and was just about to make it good from her own private resources when the servant one day told her that a strange-looking man desired to see her in the parlor. She went down without suspecting what was to follow. Her visitor, addressing her by name, said: "Madam, you have lost a considerable sum of money, and I have come to restore it to you. Of course you are aware that it was stolen by picking your pocket; but the fraternity have considered the subject, and we have concluded that we cannot keep any money that has been taken from you. We know your goodness and the charities to which you devote your time and your means, and we have determined to restore the pocket-book. Here it is with its contents undiminished, and I trust you will not be unwilling to receive and apply, as you apply so much other money, a small addition which we have taken the liberty of making." Saying this he handed her the pocket-book and left the house without waiting a moment. On opening the pocket-book she found everything that she had lost and one hundred dollars added by the pickpockets for benevolent purposes.

The American Cardinal.

The question of creating an American cardinal, says the New York *Tribune*, has been agitated for a long time. During the past twenty-five years the Pope has shown a strong tendency to make the College of Cardinals more catholic than the traditional policy of Rome formerly allowed it to be, and two-fifths of the cardinals of his appointment have not been Italians. In 1850 the administration of President Fillmore caused an intimation to be conveyed to the Holy See that the appointment of a cardinal in the United States would be well received, and Mr. Cass, then Charge d'Affaires at Rome, pushed the subject zealously, though perhaps not in his official capacity. It was well understood at the time that the new dignitary, if appointed, would be Archbishop Hughes. The Archbishop of Baltimore, however, and some of the other American prelates, opposed the scheme, and it was allowed to drop. In 1863, President Lincoln sent word to the Pope that the American government would feel particular gratification in any additional honors that his holiness could confer upon Archbishop Hughes, and again the question of the cardinalship became a common subject of conversation. There is reason to believe that the hat was almost as good as ordered for Archbishop Hughes on that occasion, and why he did not get it has never been explained.

English Round Hat.

The English round hat with projecting brim that protects the eyes will be the favorite hat for general wear. The sides are not high, but are rolled closely against the crown. It is imported in the finest qualities of black and brown chip, and is trimmed with silk or velvet facings, many loops and folds of gros grain, and some short feathers drooping over the crown. This hat is worn quite far forward, and is the reverse of the exaggerated present fashion of placing the hat too far back on the head; either extreme is objectionable. The Castalia is a pretty sailor hat for young girls to wear in the country. The Warwick has a round high crown with a flaring sailor brim. Girofla is a saucy hat turned up on the left side only. The Souvigny has a high peaked crown with flexible brim. The Heloise, with similar crown, has the brim rolled evenly all around, and the Villa Franca has this roll much exaggerated. Other nondescript shapes puzzle one as to which is the front, back, or side; indeed, the trimming alone decides such matters.

Smashing Glass.

A serious casualty occurred at the New Albany (Ind.) plate-glass works the other day. Several men were standing on an elevator, steadying a very heavy load of plate-glass worth some $2,500, when the cog-wheel which propelled the windlass broke suddenly just as the elevator reached the topmost floor, and the men and their charge were precipitated together a distance of thirty feet. The glass was broken in fragments, which almost buried the men. Three of the latter were seriously wounded; and the full extent of their injuries cannot, of course, be estimated yet, owing to the subtle way in which fine particles of glass insinuate themselves into the flesh.

A Time of It.

As an old man and his four sons were hunting in the wilds of Cooke county, Texas, a large cougar jumped out of a tree and knocked the father down. As it retained its hold on him after he fell, the boys dared not shoot; but fortunately the old man held the beast by the throat with one hand and by one of its fore legs with the other. The boys gathered round, and three caught hold of the cougar while the fourth emptied both barrels of his gun into its back, breaking its spine. It was then dispatched without difficulty.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instrument but also for such low prices.

Lots of Gold.

Wells, Fargo & Co. give the production of bullion for 1874, on the "Pacific slope," at $74,400,000, of which $27,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Harris Lewis, late president of the New York State Agricultural Society, is known to be a strong advocate of the economy of cultivating root crops. He is reported, after trying numerous varieties, to now cultivate only the long red, ovoid and yellow globe mangels (giving preference to the long red), and the white sweet German turnips.

Rubber horse-shoes are the latest novelty. Their cost, as compared with those of iron, is about one-third more, and their weight forty per cent. less. It is said that horses suffering from contracted or cracked hoofs, are soon cured by their use.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence; dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by